

# ILLUSTRATED TIMES

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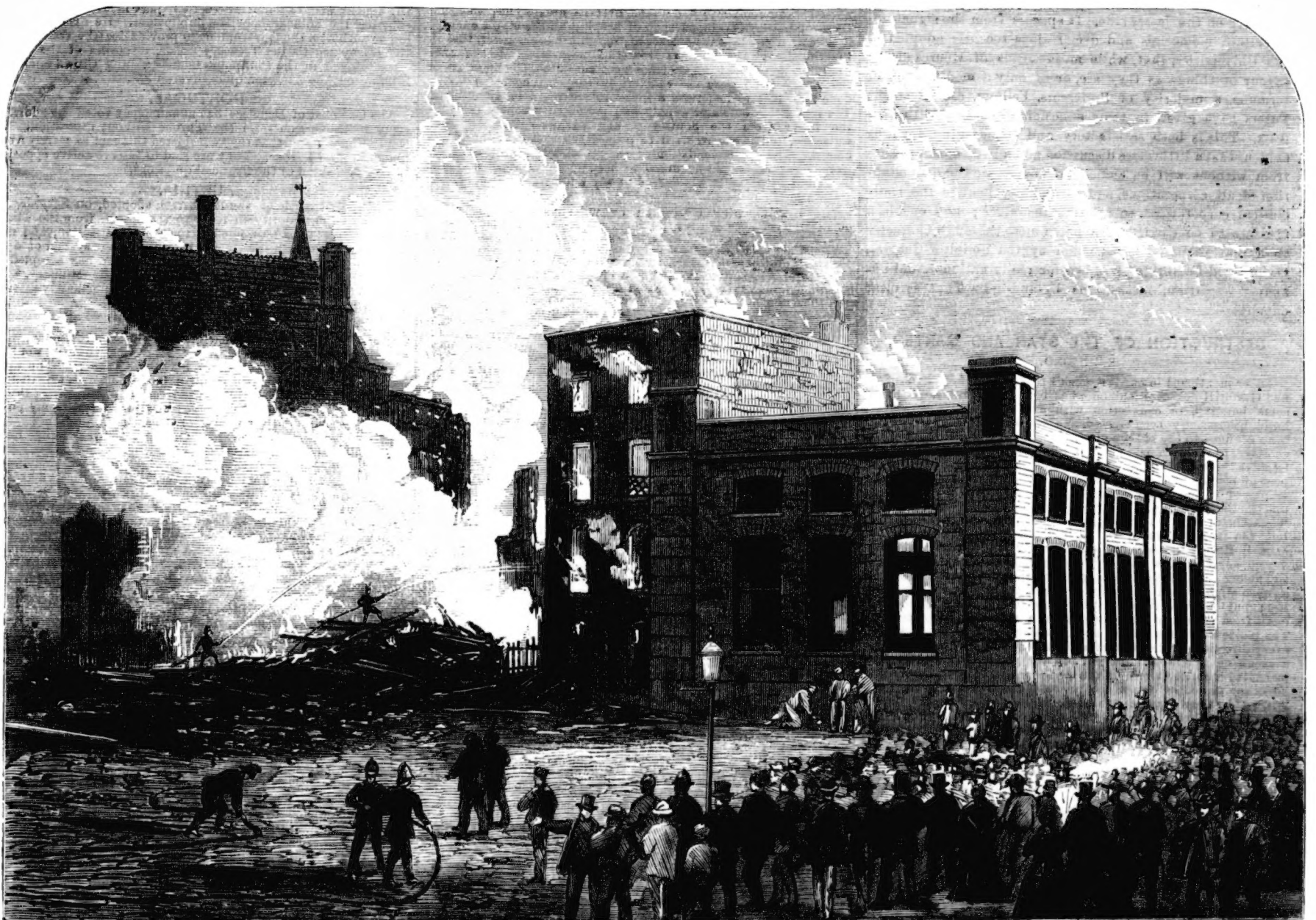
## PROSPECTS OF UNIVERSITY AND EDUCATIONAL REFORM.

ON two questions of great public importance and kindred nature very considerable progress has recently been accomplished in public opinion. We refer to University Tests and National Education. Both subjects, but especially the last, have been under discussion for years; and in both the great hindrance to a settlement has been the so-called religious question. That, at least, is the name given to the bone of contention over which there has been so much wrangling; but in our opinion the difficulty that has attended the introduction of a really national scheme of education, primary and academical, has arisen from sectarian—or, rather, clerical—pretensions. We should have had a national system of primary education in operation, and our two great Universities would have been free, and therefore really national institutions, years ago, but for the pertinacious opposition offered by sacerdotal personages, and especially by the clergy of the Established Church, who wished to keep in their own hands all control over the education of the people, and to retain to themselves and their adherents all the emoluments arising therefrom, particularly the fat endowments attached to the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge. To retain these advantages the clergy did not hesitate to take in vain the sacred name of religion; and, as regards primary instruction, were content to let the bulk of the children of the people remain in ignorance, rather than that they should be taught under any auspices save those of the Church of England. And, were not public opinion becoming too

strong for them, we daresay the parsons would follow the same obstructive policy still.

Happily, however, public opinion is becoming too strong for clerical exclusiveness; and hence there is a prospect that the Universities will be thrown open to all denominations, and that a system of national unsectarian education will be provided for the people. The way, to be sure, is not even yet quite clear of obstacles arising out of this pretence of anxiety about "religious instruction," but real desire for sectarian supremacy; but there is some reason to hope that the time is at hand when clerical clamour will be disregarded, and when, in the words of Mr. Forster at Bradford, "no question of sect, no question of religion, or of irreligion," will be allowed to stand in the way of a measure that ought to have been adopted long ago, and the absence of which from the statute-book is a shame and a reproach to the Great Britain of this nineteenth century. Most men are now agreed—professedly, at least—on this: that all the nation's children must have the means of primary instruction placed within their reach; and as all orders of men are not agreed, and are never likely to be agreed, upon the character of the religion that should be taught in the national schools, opinion is fast ripening to the conclusion that religious teaching should be ignored altogether in those schools—that is, that the public schoolmaster should concern himself solely with imparting secular instruction, and leave religion to its proper guardians—the parents and pastors of the scholars. On this point there ought to be no compromise, no endea-

vouring to make things agreeable all round, no attempting to "please the priest;" for if there be, mischief is sure to come of it. Compromise has been carried too far already in this matter of education; and the usual result has followed. The system of grants to denominational schools under the supervision of the Committee of Privy Council, while it has undoubtedly given an impulse to educational effort, and called into existence schools which, but for those grants, would never have had being, has produced a fresh difficulty and created a new order of "vested interests"—those great obstacles to all improvement here in England—which may, perhaps, be as difficult to get rid of as the original curse of ignorance itself. We trust, therefore, that the measure Mr. Forster is about to lay before Parliament, and which he feels so confident of being able to carry, will not be founded on a further plan of compromise, but will be so framed as to eventuate in the establishment of a purely secular scheme of education for the masses, purged of every taint of sectarianism, altogether independent of clerical control, and consequently free, to a reasonable degree at least, from liability to become a theatre of religious squabbles and a subject of sectarian contests. It is not without reason that we utter this word of warning against compromises, and fear while we hope; for it is impossible to be blind to the fact that doubtful elements are mixing themselves up with the discussion of the question, and that influences are at work which, if allowed away, are likely to introduce fresh sources of difficulty, and, it may be, to inaugurate a new phase of the religious-question squabble.



DESTRUCTION BY FIRE OF THE OLD STAR AND GARTER HOTEL AT RICHMOND.



We place so high a value on education that we would sacrifice much to secure a good system, and might even be content to accept the denominational plan, were no other attainable. But to that alternative, luckily, we are not at present reduced; and, as the work has got to be done, it is desirable that it should be done thoroughly and once for all.

The question of University tests, though it has not been so long under discussion as that of primary education, and concerns a comparatively limited circle of society, has made, perhaps, still greater progress towards the only possible satisfactory solution—that of total abolition. Only a few years ago, the bare idea of even a modification of those tests was scouted by all concerned in the management of the Universities. *Non possumus* was wont to be as much the ruling maxim at Oxford and Cambridge as at Rome. Heads of Houses, Professors, Fellows—all were opposed to change; all refused to listen to the plea that as the Universities were the property of the nation, and as Dissenters formed a considerable portion of the people, it was just, reasonable, and right that Dissenters should participate in the benefits those great educational institutions offered. The Church possessed control, and she meant to keep control; she enjoyed University emoluments, and she intended to retain those emoluments; she had a monopoly both of teaching and of being taught at the Universities, and she was determined that these advantages should still be hers, and hers only. That was the language held until recently by the authorities of all ranks in each University. The privileges—but called by the name of rights—of the Church were put forth as a sufficient answer to all demands for reform and improvement. Now, however, matters are altered; new ideas have got abroad; and new pleas must be invented. "Religion" has taken the place of "the Church" as a watchword among obstructives and monopolists, who affect to be horrified at the danger religion and morals will run from the abolition of tests that in no way protect either. As regards morals, we will only remark, at present, that the load of "Varsity debt" which cripples most alumni on their start in the world, does not say much for the purity of the moral practice that obtains at the Universities, whatever the teaching may be; but as to religion, the tests conspicuously fail to secure its inculcation "according to the principles of the Church of England"—the object their apologists claim to have in view—the main products, in this respect, of the exclusive system being Scepticism, if not positive Infidelity, on one side, Romanism on the other, and Indifference between.

We may find comfort and encouragement, however, in the facts that common sense, liberal ideas, and a respect for justice have begun to penetrate even into "academic shades," and that the rulers and teachers in both Universities are pretty equally divided upon the question of tests or no tests. Indeed, if anything, the preponderance of opinion is rather on the latter side. It appears from the signatures to certain memorials and declarations recently adopted at the Universities, that, while most Heads of Houses are in favour of things as they are, or of only a modification of formulae, a majority of Professors, Fellows, and Resident Tutors have given in their adhesion to total abolition of tests. This is both satisfactory and encouraging, for it is evident that a little more discussion and a little more pressure from without will be sufficient to overcome the disinclination of all corporations, and particularly learned and semi-clerical corporations, to reform themselves; and enable a measure to be carried of a much more thorough character than that proposed last Session by the Solicitor-General. Oxford and Cambridge will become really national, and not merely sectarian, institutions by-and-by. That is clear enough.

#### DESTRUCTION OF THE STAR AND GARTER, RICHMOND.

As we mentioned in our last week's Number, the famous old Star and Garter Hotel, at Richmond, has been laid in ruins. A handsome building, in connection with and adjoining the original hotel, has recently been erected, and the work of devastation has been confined to the old premises. The hotel was closed, as usual, shortly after eleven on Tuesday night, the 11th inst., the only inmates therein being Mr. Leaver, who had only lately taken the post of manager; Mr. Simpson, the chief clerk; and a young man employed in the cellar, named Migney. At about a quarter-past one in the morning a policeman was in front of the building, when there were no indications of the approaching calamity; but ten minutes later, as Colonel Burdett, who resides at Darrell House, immediately opposite the hotel, was being conveyed home in his carriage, his coachman drew his attention to smoke and flames issuing from the hotel. The Colonel at once alighted and proceeded to arouse the people in the building; but before a response was made to the signal given, fire burst from several of the windows in a most alarming manner. The police were soon on the spot; messengers were dispatched in every direction for the engines, and the whole of Richmond became a scene of general excitement. In the mean time Mr. Simpson presented himself at one of the upper windows, and, there being no other means of escape, he procured some sheets from off the bed, and by them descended to a ladder, down which he was assisted by the police, but was much burnt about one side of his body. The next to show himself was the young man Migney, who escaped almost uninjured. The manager was the last to come forward; but in his desire to save a favourite dog, which he threw from the top window, he unfortunately had all means of extrication cut off, and, we regret to say, perished in the flames. Not a vestige of his remains has been discovered.

It was nearly four o'clock before any water could be obtained. Such a drawback, both to the preservation of life and property, has occasioned great indignation among the inhabitants; and the lack of any fire-escape in the neighbourhood has been the subject of a good deal of discussion since. When the engines had got into play the course pursued by the firemen was to prevent any extension of the conflagration, the reflection of which was seen at a distance of several miles, and in this they succeeded. The hotel and its valuable contents have been completely destroyed, and much damage has been done to a wing

known as the coffee-room. As the roof and the huge timber beams fell in the scene was terribly grand. Some of the burnt fragments having been drifted into the garden belonging to Darrell House, several of the trees caught fire, but the flames were soon extinguished by the brigade. Mr. Charles Tompkins and Mr. Henry Grissell, directors of the Star Hotel Company, were present at the scene of destruction, but nothing satisfactory could be ascertained as to the origin of the fire.

From the accounts of the disaster published we learn that when it was ascertained that no other persons were in the house, and as all hope of rescuing the unfortunate manager was now gone, the people who had congregated began to devise measures for securing as much as possible of the contents of the building. The coffee-room, which was furnished in most magnificent style, was entered, and dining-tables, sideboards, ornaments, pictures, mirrors, &c., were launched through the open windows into the hands of persons ready to receive them below. In this manner a considerable amount of property was saved. Information of the disaster reached Richmond police-station at 1.45, and a policeman was at once dispatched to call the firemen and turncocks. But, with a number of engines speedily on the spot, and ready for work, nothing could be done, inasmuch as there was no water supply. Incredible as it may appear, it was fully two hours—nearly two hours and a half—before a supply could be had. When the hydrants were at first opened it was discovered there was no pressure at all, hence it was necessary to communicate with the water authorities at Battersea. Battersea is eight miles distant from Richmond, and there was no means of bridging this distance by telegraph or rail, as would have been possible in the daytime—the only way was to ride on horseback. At 3.55 the necessary pressure came, and the engines at once proceeded to work, but by that time the fire had got complete mastery of the building. At five o'clock the report of an explosion was heard, and for a moment, but only for a moment, appeared to paralyse the hands that were working so powerfully to subdue the fire. It proceeded, it was thought, from the cellar, where was stored, according to the statement of the clerk, at least £7000 worth of wines and spirits. Very shortly after there came a loud crash. There had previously been a succession of crashes, but these, comparatively, were insignificant. This one carried with it roof and floors right throughout the building, as well as large portions of the four walls, what was left resembling the ruins of an old castle or church.

As above stated, it is the old hotel which has been burnt down—the place that has so many historical associations. It has stood for a number of years, and, previous to coming into the possession of its present owners, belonged to Mr. Ellis, wine merchant, of London and Richmond, who performed the offices of "mine host" in a manner which maintained the reputation acquired by the house. Its present possessors are a company on the limited-liability principle, which was started about six years ago with a capital of £120,000. The old hotel, with its furniture and effects, its stock of wines and spirits, and goodwill, were purchased, being freehold property, at a cost of about £70,000. The new premises have escaped almost intact, though the portion known as the coffee-room, on the north side of the old hotel, has suffered to some extent. Nearly every pane of glass in the windows is cracked or smashed. Its gold cornices and plaster figures are blackened and despoiled, but its four walls and roof are, in a measure, uninjured.

At a meeting of the Richmond vestry, on Tuesday, a long letter was read from the secretary of the Southwark and Vauxhall Waterworks Company, explaining how it happened that there was no water to put out the fire at the Star and Garter. The secretary stated that the Richmond mains were supplied from Battersea, and that the pumping-engines there ceased to work at night, so that the pressure on the mains was withdrawn. There was pressure enough, however, except in the highest parts of the town, and the destruction of the Star and Garter was owing entirely to the fact of its being on the very top of the hill. The company suggested that, to prevent a similar disaster in future, the parish should be at the expense of putting up telegraphic communication with the Battersea engineers. The letter aroused a good deal of anger. It was said by some members of the vestry that the Southwark company, having taken over the business of a local water company, had taken over its obligations, and that these obligations included that of keeping all the mains charged in case of fire. It was however urged, on the other hand, that in the transfer of the business from the one company to the other the interests of the town had not been consulted, the members of the vestry (who were shareholders in the local concern) having done their best to negotiate a favourable bargain for themselves. The committee on water supply had presented a report in which the letter from the Southwark and Vauxhall Company was embodied, and it was resolved to print it, so that it might be discussed. The recommendation of the report was that the waterworks company should be urged to keep up the pressure at night as well as by day. It was agreed to buy a fire-escape at once.

THE DISCOVERY OF A NUMBER OF WEAPONS and a quantity of ammunition in some of the loop-holes of the Sheerness fortifications has caused considerable excitement in that neighbourhood. The arms are of the same description as those used by the troops of the United States, and the placing the weapons in the loop-holes has been attributed to Fenians.

RELIGIOUS REFORMS IN SWEDEN.—It is stated that the King of Sweden has, in spite of the hesitation of the Minister of Justice, Friener von Geer, established the regulations decided upon by the Reichstag for securing greater liberty of conscience. The King has now the right of sanctioning the formation of acknowledged communities of Dissenters without any interference on the part of the Lutheran clergy. Secession from the State Church is no longer forbidden; the children of mixed marriages need no longer be brought up in the Lutheran faith; and marriages may take place before civil officials or Dissenting ministers as well as before Lutheran clergymen.

A MONSTER TELESCOPE.—Messrs. Cooke and Son, of York, have just completed the largest refracting telescope ever constructed. The tube, which is cigar-shaped, is 32 ft. long, and in the centre 3 ft. 6 in. in diameter, whilst the object glass is 25 in. in diameter. A metal pillar upon which it stands is 20 ft. high, and about 6 ft. in diameter at the base. At the top of and within the pillar is a driving-clock, the weights of which occupy the lower hollow of the same part of the instrument. The order for the telescope was given, over five years ago, by Mr. Newall, submarine cable manufacturer, of Gateshead, into whose possession, at the latter place, it is now in course of removal. It is the intention of Mr. Newall to erect an observatory for its accommodation in Madeira.

VICTORIA PARK.—Victoria Park is in danger, or is said to be in danger. We will not vouch for the truth of the statement, but give it as a report, which we should readily believe to be unfounded. Certain Wise Men in the East—of London, that is—are telling their neighbours that Mr. Ayrton has vowed a vow, and that he intends to keep it. That economically-minded gentlemen—such is their tale—has assured himself of the fact that the Crown lands adjoining Victoria Park produce only £2000 per annum. To his horror, he has discovered that the annual expenditure upon the park amounts to £5000 or £6000. The odd £3000 or £4000, as the case may be, above the produce of the Crown lands is paid out of the bottomless purse which is known as the Consolidated Fund. This discovery weighs upon Mr. Ayrton's mind—it is still the Wise Men of the East who are speaking—and he has resolved to put an end to so palpable a scandal. What! spend £3000 or £4000 per annum on plants and flowers for the amusement of Spitalfields, Shoreditch, Hoxton, and other dirty places of the like kind? Not if Mr. Ayrton knows it. Now, Victoria Park is the pleasure-ground of thousands upon thousands who have little pleasure else in the world. Moreover, it is a curious fact that the Spitalfields weavers, the descendants of the old French emigrants, have inherited from their ancestors two particular tastes. They are bird-fanciers—pre-eminently pigeon-fanciers and horticulturalists, and herbarists. The old French fancies are still cropping out amongst these poor people; and to them Victoria Park, with its plants and its flowers, and its pleasant walks, is the delight of their lives. It may seriously be questioned, from a national point of view, if there be one item in the Budget which represents a better investment than this outlay of £3000 or £4000 spent upon Victoria Park. If anyone wishes ill to an Administration, and desires to bring it into discredit with the public, let him induce its members to interfere oppressively and injudiciously with the every-day life of the people. No; the Wise Men of the East are surely wrong for once. This is a myth founded upon their intimate knowledge of the debits and credits of the Victoria Park balance-sheet and of their guess at Mr. Ayrton's character. This is the sort of thing he would be likely to do—therefore he will do it. One can't help thinking of King John and Hubert:—"How oft the sight of means to do ill deeds," &c.—Telegraph.

## Foreign Intelligence.

### FRANCE.

In the Chamber on Monday the subject of M. Rochefort's prosecution came on for discussion. M. Estancelin moved that the prosecution should not be proceeded with; but M. Ollivier declared that if the House refused to authorise it, the Ministry would be unable to carry on the Government. M. Henri Rochefort himself then spoke a few words. He said that if the prosecution were agreed to the people would believe that the Government wished to remove at any price from the Chamber a member it disliked. He did not wish to prevent this blunder, for every mistake of the Empire profited the Republic. Ultimately the Chamber authorised the prosecution by 226 votes against 34.

It seems that there was a good deal of excitement in Paris when it became known that the Chamber had consented to the prosecution of M. Rochefort. On the Boulevards there were cries of "Vive Rochefort!" and "Down with Ollivier!" but no disturbances of any importance took place. The *Moniteur* says that at first the Ministry had no idea of making the prosecution of M. Rochefort a Cabinet question, but, on the contrary, intended to take no notice whatever of the matter. Unfortunately, however, the partisans of personal Government represented to the Emperor that, after all he had done for liberty, it was not to be borne that the new Cabinet should allow him to be insulted with impunity. Thereupon M. Ollivier decided upon the prosecution.

Discussions have taken place in both the Chamber and the Senate on free trade and the commercial treaty with England. M. Rouher spoke strongly in favour of free trade; while the Minister of Finance, M. Louvet, declared that Government were in favour of neither free trade nor protection, believing that a true line of policy would be found between the two—a notion which was successfully combated by M. Michael Chevalier.

In the Haute Saône the Duke de Marnier, who will be a member of the Left, has been elected a deputy by 11,318 votes against 8775 given to Baron Gourgand, the Government candidate, whose election was quashed for gross malpractices; M. Ollivier, the new Prime Minister, abstaining from voting on the occasion.

A general strike commenced on Wednesday morning among the workmen at M. Schneider's factories. About 10,000 persons have left off work. The strike commenced first in the building workshops, whence the leaders proceeded to the forges, furnaces, and mines, where they successively induced the men to join the strike. It is believed, however, that work will soon be resumed.

### ITALY.

Signor Lanza went to Turin, on Wednesday, with several decrees for the King's signature, including, it is stated, one extending the prorogation of Parliament to March 7. The Court of Cassation, reversing the decision of the Court of Appeal, has consented to the communication of the documents in the Lobbia trial to the Chamber of Deputies.

It is expected that Signor Sella will not be prepared to make his financial statement before the beginning of March. By the savings to be effected in various departments, and by the measures which are to be adopted to render the existing taxes more productive, the deficit will be reduced by from eighty to ninety million lire.

### ROME.

More than 300 of the Fathers of the Council are said to have already refused to sign the petition which declares the definition of the dogma of the Pope's personal infallibility opportune. Several others have postponed their replies. Those Fathers who are opposed to the definition of the dogma have resolved to present a counter-petition in case the question should be referred to the Council. It is believed that the project will not obtain the moral unanimity required by the Pope.

### SPAIN.

Senor Zorilla has been elected President of the Cortes by 109 votes, against 61 given for Rios Rosas and 29 for Figueras. Gabriel Rodriguez has been elected Vice-President, in place of Lopez.

In Wednesday's sitting Senor Figuerola brought in a motion for the appointment of a committee to inquire into the best means of effecting the unification of the public debt. He also presented a bill to authorise the Government to provide for the deficit in the Budget by negotiating Treasury Bonds, disposing of the Government tobacco in the Philippine Islands, selling Crown lands, and farming out the Almaden quicksilver-mines.

### PORTUGAL.

The Chamber of Deputies has unanimously voted the address in reply to the Speech from the Throne without discussion. The Opposition declared that they considered this fact as merely a compliment to the Throne. They are said to reserve active opposition till the discussion of the financial questions.

### AUSTRIA.

The upper branch of the Reichsrath adopted, on Saturday, the address of the majority in reply to the Speech from the Throne. This address expresses fidelity to the Constitution, and urges electoral reform with the view of introducing the system of direct elections to the Lower House. The Emperor has accepted the resignation tendered by the minority of the Ministry. The Cabinet (it is added) will be reconstructed immediately after the conclusion of the debates on the address.

### BAVARIA.

The King of Bavaria opened his Parliament, on Monday, with a speech from the throne. After regretting that it would be necessary to impose fresh taxes, his Majesty said:—"The apprehension that our country's rightful independence is threatened is entirely unfounded. Faithful to the treaty of alliance with Prussia, I shall, when duty calls, be ready, in conjunction with my powerful ally, to contend on behalf of Germany's, and therefore of Bavaria's, honour. However much I may wish and hope for the restoration of a national union of the German States, I shall, nevertheless, agree only to such a constitution of Germany as will not endanger Bavaria's independence." His Majesty announced that a reform bill, drawn up on the basis of direct elections, would be submitted to the Chambers, and that the draft of a new criminal code would also be presented to them by the Government.

The Minister of Finance laid the Estimates of the Budget on the table of the Chamber of Deputies on Wednesday. The expenditure is estimated at 93,075,959 florins. He also presented a bill to authorise, until March 31, the provisional levy of the taxes, as imposed by last year's Budget.

### BADEN.

The *National Zeitung* reports from Karlsruhe that an ordinance condemning civil marriage has been issued by the archiepiscopal vicariate. Looking at civil marriage from its own canonical point of view, this document pronounces it to be a debasing community of the sexes, and maintains that it is only after the nuptial ceremony has been duly performed in a church that the parties concerned can be regarded as being truly man and wife. The administration of the eucharist and the other consolations of religion, not even excepting Christian burial, are to be refused to all such as have contracted a civil marriage.

### RUSSIA.

From a review of the military position of Russia in 1869, derived from official sources, it appears that the re-equipment of the army will be completed by April next, at which date all the troops will be furnished with the new arms, together with the corresponding provision of cartridges. During 1869, 400 pieces of artillery have been sent to the new fortifications. The military Budget for 1870 will provide for an expenditure of 140,000,000 roubles, being 4,000,000 roubles more than last year.

### SWEDEN.

The Diet was opened on Wednesday. The Speech from the Throne contains but little of foreign interest. It proposes to allot



public money to the amount of 4,000,000 dols. towards extending the railway network in Sweden. This amount is to be raised by an increase of the taxation.

#### THE UNITED STATES.

The House of Representatives, by 149 votes against 49 votes, has passed a bill admitting Virginia to representation in Congress. The preamble declares that the State of Virginia has conformed to all the requirements of the Reconstruction Act. The bill encountered strong opposition from prominent members of the Radical party. The State Legislatures of Ohio, Kansas, and Minnesota have ratified the suffrage amendment.

#### THE RED RIVER.

Advices from Pembina to the 3rd inst., received at Chicago, state that large numbers of Sioux Indians were near Fort Garry, and it was apprehended they would attack the insurgents or commit depredations on the frontier of the Red River Settlement. It is reported that the insurgents have seized £200,000 belonging to the Hudson's Bay Company. The directors of the Hudson's Bay Company, however, state that no information has reached them respecting the approach of a band of Sioux Indians to the Red River Settlement. The directors add:—"The reported seizure of a large sum of money from the company's treasury can have no foundation, inasmuch as the company have no specie on hand at Red River. According to advices from the company's officers, dated Fort Garry, Dec. 14, the only depredations by the French halfbreeds consisted of their having taken a quantity of the company's provisions and a few Indian guns."

A New York telegram of Wednesday's date says:—"We have received further advices regarding the state of affairs in the Red River country. From these it seems that Father Thibault and Colonel Deslabberry had induced the halfbreeds to send a deputation to Ottawa in order to effect a peaceable settlement of the difficulty. The latest despatches from Minnesota make no reference to the apprehended Indian aggressions, and the alarm seems to have subsided."

#### A NEW TURKISH IRONCLAD.

A FEW years ago every month used to see at least one new ironclad launched from the banks of the Thames; but now the Clyde holds the position of the busiest shipbuilding river of the United Kingdom, and the launch of an ironclad near London is fast becoming a rare event. There might be some grounds for congratulation if the construction of merchant vessels was increasing as that of war-ships declined; but, unfortunately, such is not the case, and the building-ships of the Thames are almost all deserted. The Millwall Ironworks has long ceased to exist as a shipbuilding establishment; Messrs. Wigram's well-known yard has recently been closed; Messrs. Samuda have only one small vessel on the stocks; and, although Messrs. Dudgeon's establishment is said to be well supplied with work, that of the Thames Ironworks, with its vast plant, powerful machinery, and numerous building-ships, has lately had only two vessels in course of construction—the *Magdala*, a turret-ship, for the defence of Bombay; and the *Fethi Bulend*, which was launched on Monday.

Although nominally only a gun-vessel, the *Fethi Bulend* must not be confounded with ships of that class of a few years back, for in size she would have made a very respectable frigate of the second and third decades of the present century. The following are her principal dimensions:—Length, 235 ft.; breadth, extreme, 42 ft.; depth in hold, 19 ft. 9 in.; burden, 1601 50-94 tons, builders' measurement; load-draught of water, 17 ft. 6 in. forward, and 18 ft. aft, at which she will displace 2760 tons. She is to be fitted by Messrs. Humphreys and Tennant with engines of 500 nominal horse power, guaranteed to work up to 3250, and driving a single screw, from which a speed of at least thirteen knots is anticipated. The *Fethi Bulend* is constructed on Mr. E. J. Reed's bracket system of transverse and longitudinal frames, and has been built for the Turkish Government from the designs of that gentleman and under Admiralty supervision. The policy of the Admiralty in permitting its officers to furnish designs for the war-vessels of foreign Governments is certainly open to question; for even if there is no cause for alarm in a comparatively weak Power possessing ships upon which the well-known skill of our constructors of the Navy has been expended, there is always the danger of their becoming the property of some more ambitious State; as, indeed, occurred not very long since, when the *König Wilhelm*, one of the most formidable ironclads in the world, originally designed by Mr. E. J. Reed for Turkey, was purchased by Prussia, on the former country not being able to fulfil her obligations to the contractors.

The *Fethi Bulend* has the octagonal central battery and water-line belt now so common. Her armament will consist of four 12-ton breech-loading guns; and a peculiar feature in this ship is that they will be fought only at the corners of the battery. By means of peculiarly-cut ports, together with embrasures extending almost to the extremities of the vessel, a range of 90 deg. of training is obtained from behind the beam to within a few degrees of the bow or stern. This kind of battery is very similar to that adopted by Mr. Mackrow, the naval architect of the Thames Ironworks, for the *King George*, a gun-vessel which was recently built by the company for the Greek Government. The water-line belt to which we have referred extends from 2 ft. above to 4 ft. below the water-line, and is cased with alternate strakes of 9-in. and 6-in. armour backed by 9-in. and 12-in. teak, both tapering at the extremities. Above the belt the battery is protected to a height of 11 ft. 9 in. from the water-lines with similar thicknesses of armour, and the ends have 7-in., 6-in., and 4-in. on 10-in. and 8-in. teak backing. The upper deck is of ½-in. iron, covered with oak, and the battery is of the minimum dimensions for working the guns, while the absence of broadside ports adds much to its strength and to the protection of the crew. The *Fethi Bulend* is, for her tonnage, almost as well equipped, fitted, and protected as the present state of naval architecture admits of, but it may be doubted whether the alternate strakes of 9-in. and 6-in. armour is not an element of weakness, and whether giving her an average thickness of 7½ in. would not have made her a far more formidable vessel so far as defensive qualities are concerned.

**DISESTABLISHMENT IN JAMAICA.**—At the last meeting of the executive committee of the Liberation Society the secretary submitted a statement of the proceedings taken, both by the Nonconformists of the island and by the society at home, to prevent a renewal of the Jamaica Clergy Act, which expired on Dec. 31, and especially to prevent the adoption of any scheme of concurrent endowment. Resolutions were passed expressing the highest satisfaction at the intelligence lately received—that the Act would not be renewed, and that the ecclesiastical establishment in Jamaica had come to an end; and particularly at the announcement of Sir John Grant that he had abandoned the idea of giving State grants for missionary purposes to all religious denominations. The volunteers of Jamaica were congratulated on the result of their firmness and vigilance, and a belief was expressed that the event would hasten the extinction of the Establishments, or the grants for religious purposes, existing in other colonies.

**THE POET LAUREATE'S NEW HOUSE.**—Mr. Alfred Tennyson's new house near Haslemere is a stone structure of considerable dimensions, approached by a broad carriage-drive to the principal entrance, which is a large porch of five pointed arches, so arranged, however, that visitors cannot alight under it, as it is paved, and approached by three steps. The style of architecture does not carry us back to the days of Arthur, nor have we in the new house any strong reminders even of the age of knights of the chivalry, its architecture being a free treatment of domestic Gothic of the Tudor period. In the principal rooms the windows are two lights in height (divided by a transom), and divided again into five by mullions; it is virtually two stories high, with heavy slated mansard roofs, with large flats and lead flashing. The upper part of the house is most attractive, having a series of rich dormers, three in front, two at back, and one over the porch. These dormers have two double lights in front, and one on each side to light the third or attic story, each dormer having a stone gable supported by two buttress-pinnacles, the gable itself being enriched with a shield (earlier in character, however, than the rest of the house). The chimney-stalks are very large, square, with bevelled edges, and well-carved with diaper-work; round the entire cornice is an open paneled parapet, and the ground and first floors are divided throughout by a richly-carved band in panels, only breaking into a series of open quatrefoils over the entrance porch.—*Builder*.

#### FRENCH MINISTERIAL POLICY.

THE following is a full report of M. Ollivier's speech in the Senate, in answer to M. de Maupas's interpellations respecting the home policy of the Government:—

Messieurs les Sénateurs.—The Government cannot but approve the motives of the interpellation. Every Government must feel that the essential condition of its authority and influence is the absence of any equivocation as to its opinions, intentions, and tendencies. For such a Government as ours an unequivocal attitude is especially necessary, because we live only from day to day by public opinion, harmony with which is the very condition of our existence. I quite agree with M. de Maupas that the humblest citizen in the country has a right to know what our opinions are, but he must allow me to say that the country knows them already. Our advent to office is an infinitely clearer explanation than anything that any of us could say. Our presence here is an act which speaks plainer than any words. When this interpellation was lodged we had before us a future, but I may now say that we have already behind us a past which is in itself eloquent. And yet, since the honorable senator thinks explanations necessary, I will give them with the greatest plainness to this noble assembly. For many years past a difference of opinion has prevailed in the country and in the great bodies of the State upon the question whether the Emperor's Government could and ought to grant more liberal institutions than those of the Constitution of 1852. It has been argued that it could not, because a Government cannot without peril depart from its principle; that the principle of the Imperial Government was the restoration of the dictatorial principle of authority; and that if it suffered this principle, which it had got the country to accept, to be infringed, it would imperil its existence. The lessons of experience, said these reasoners, are against innovation. French soil is covered with ruins. The Governments which preceded the present one all split on the same rock: they had the weakness to make concessions, and if we follow their example a like fate will attend us. In opposition to these arguments, it has been said the Imperial Government can and ought to enlarge the primitive Constitution of 1852. It can do so, because its origin is based on an unprecedented foundation—universal suffrage. It ought to do so, because without concessions it cannot expect to last. Only superficial minds can draw the conclusion from history that previous Governments have fallen because they did not resist the inevitable and incessant progress of public opinion. On the contrary, those Governments fell because they failed to understand that not rights granted, but rights refused, constitute the strength of hostile parties, and that the way to disarm, appease, and conquer them is not by resistance, which in the long run is sure to be overcome, but by audacious concessions, which will certainly triumph. In support of this view it is necessary to evoke the annals of Parliamentary Governments? Is it not enough to recall that admirable Napoleonic phrase which in itself unites all the doctrine, all the lessons, all the emotion, all the drama of the subject? Who has a greater right to be listened to than that incomparable man who, after having wielded the greatest amount of power that ever devolved upon mortal hands, who, after marching through Europe, and putting his foot on the heads of Kings, said, at Fontainebleau, in the hour of his misfortune, "I am not conquered by coalesced armies, but by liberal ideas"? I have been saying this for more than ten years. I said long ago to the Emperor, "If you would be great, give to this country the fullest and most loyal extension of political liberty." The Emperor has now accepted the idea. The Sovereign, giving a rare example of a man capable of doing two opposite things, after having first sacrificed all to the principle of authority, now understands the exigencies of modern society, and he has instituted constitutional government. This is why we are here. We neither sought nor desired power. We have accepted it in order to carry out the ideas which we have long vindicated. At a moment not indeed dangerous, but certainly serious, our concurrence was asked for; and we have given it as loyal men, being ourselves hostages for our ideas. And now what is the task before us? In what can we serve the public weal? The struggle is not over; there will ever be strife in this world. But the character of the battle has changed. It is no longer necessary to inquire, as in the first stages of the Empire, whether liberty may be safely granted, for liberty now exists. A new party has arisen, composed of determined and earnest men—some of them respectable—who say we will never accept liberty with the Empire, because it can only be a constitutional, parliamentary, bourgeois, moderate liberty; whereas what we want is radical, indefatigable, inflexible revolution. To this party the Ministry replies, we accept the battle. Our mission and our honour will be to fight on this issue, and to conquer. But we shall be most careful only to conquer as the faithful representatives of public opinion. When necessary, we shall resist; but we shall never be reactionary. M. de Maupas has pressed me to say how far we will go. We can tell him what we are doing now, but not what we may do in future. In politics there is no such thing as finality. The finality of to-day is often but the faint stammering utterance of the word to be boldly pronounced to-morrow. We have signed two programmes. We frankly accept both of them, and shall carry them out fully, but without precipitation. No long negotiations were necessary to bring all the members of the Cabinet to one mind, the difference between the programmes not being considerable. The one which has been inaccurately called—though I will adopt the accepted expression—the Right Centre programme confined itself to laying down in a general way that it was necessary to have a new municipal law, a law of decentralisation. The Left Centre programme calls for more. It calls for changes giving the population a greater voice in the election of mayors, but it has been quite understood by us all that the mayors are never to be elected by the municipal councils. The second difference between the two programmes relates to the constitutional power. Whether the Senate should share this power with the Corps Législatif, and whether the Senate should be reorganised, are questions yet pending; but the Government will certainly come to no conclusion upon them without the concurrence of the assembly which I have now the honour of addressing. At present there are matters which needlessly require the machinery of a *Sénatus Consultum*. A *Sénatus Consultum* should not be of frequent occurrence. We shall, for instance, bring in a bill asking you to declare that the nomination of mayors is a purely legislative matter, and should not be entangled with the Constitution. (Prince Napoleon—"Bravo, bravo!") I have now answered the questions put to me, and have only to ask for your friendly support. (Cries, "You have it!") We well know what patriotism, greatness of soul, and intelligence there is in this assembly. We know that a serious Government cannot without danger disdain the aid and support of those who sit in this Chamber, after having distinguished themselves in every service requiring science, experience, and habits of business. We ask you, therefore, to help us. You may be very useful as a barrier, not to keep us from marching on—that would be a misfortune—but a momentary obstacle, giving us time for reflection; so that, after gathering up our strength, we may proceed with all the more ardour and confidence.

When M. Ollivier first took office it was given out that his dignity as a citizen would not allow him, as his predecessors had done, to style himself the Emperor's "subject"; that his love of the principles of 1789, and his notions of equality, would lead him to disclaim the title of "Excellency," and that the fear of acquiring luxurious habits, which it might be painful to shake off when independence called on him to resign, would prevent him from inhabiting the splendid official palace at his disposal. There was truth in the rumour. But these Spartan resolutions—whether by the necessities or temptations of his position I cannot say—were soon shaken. In his first two or three reports to the Emperor he contented himself with being his Majesty's "obedient servant"; but he has now got into the old rut, and "has the honour to be," &c., his Majesty's "most faithful subject." The *Journal Officiel* diligently puts the epithet "Excellency" before his name, and although he was not in such a hurry as some of his colleagues to take possession of his official residence, he is now installed in the Minister of Justice's Palace in the Place Vendôme, and the papers state that he has resigned himself to his duty in consequence of the inconvenience he found in transacting business in his private house.

**LORD DERBY ON CRIME.**—Lord Derby presided on Monday at the annual meeting of the Manchester Prisoners' Aid Society, and delivered an address. His Lordship maintained that if such an institution were connected with every gaol in the country, so that no prisoner need be cast loose on the world after undergoing his punishment, a very substantial impression would be made upon the mass of crime. Employment of some kind was now offered to the discharged convict, whilst education, model dwellings, and temperate habits might also assist in reducing crime.

**PARIS FINE-ART EXHIBITION OF 1870.**—The regulations for this year's exhibition of the works of living artists have just been published; they are identical with those of last year. No artist can exhibit more than two works in any one class, painting, sculpture, or architecture; the juries to be elected as before by the suffrages of all artists contributing to the exhibition who have received any recompense, or have even had one work admitted at a previous exhibition, each voting for the jury of his own class or classes only. This system has now worked admirably for three or four years, and put an end to the complaints which were formerly constant respecting both the admission of works to the exhibition and the award of the medals. The works of artists, members of the Institute or of the Legion of Honour, or who have received one salon medal or won the prix de Rome, are admitted without examination by the jury; but the number of two in any one class is strictly adhered to. When an artist has received three medals at former exhibitions he no longer competes with his younger or less fortunate rivals. The salon opens, as usual, on May 1, and all works must be sent to the Palais de l'Industrie between March 10 and six p.m. on the 20th of the same month. We need scarcely add that the Paris exhibition is open to artists of all nations.—*The Architect*.

#### A NEW ROAD IN THE ALPS.

HITHERTO travellers who have made an excursion across the Rhaetian Alps have had to avail themselves of one out of the five carriage-roads which render the passage of that portion of the great chain comparatively easy. Of these roads the first is by Mount St. Bernard, at an elevation of about 6700 ft., leading from the Lago Maggiore, Belinzona, and the Val Misocco, to the Rheinwald and to Coire. This road was made by the people of the Grisons above thirty years ago, about the same time that the lower route of the Splügen was formed by the Austrian Government. The line round from the Lake of Como and Chiavenna over the Splügen to the Rheinwald was a pass known to the Romans. It falls into the route from Mount St. Bernard to Coire at the village of Splügen, whence the road runs through the Via Mala and the finest Alpine scenery of the Grisons. The third road leads from Chiavenna up the Val Bregaglia and passes over the great chain of the Maloja into the upper valley of the Inn, whence it follows the course of the Inn to Innsbruck. This route was made by the Grisons to communicate with a later road over the Julier, 8130 ft. high, a pass which, crossing the northern boundary of the Inn, leads to Coire. The fourth great road leads from the valley of the Inn, across the chain, to the source of the Adige; a little above Nauder it attains its greatest height, about 4400 ft., and is the lowest pass across the great range. Descending a little way into the valley of the Adige, it traverses a buttress ridge over the Monte Stelvio, the Austrian road leading to Milan by the Valteline. This pass was constructed by the Austrian Government to obtain an unbroken line of communication through its own States with Lombardy. The fifth route is the great road from Verona, by the Brunner Pass, to Innsbruck; ascending by the valley of the Adige to Batzen, thence by that of the Eisach to the Brenner, elevated 4600 ft. above the level of the sea; and thence descending by the course of the Lill to Innsbruck. The new route, of which we publish an Engraving, is that of the Schyn Pass, one of the most interesting spots, not only in the Canton of Grisons, but in all Switzerland. It is a very deep and narrow defile formed by the action of the Albula, the stream which flows between two great peaks before discharging its volume into the lower Rhine a little below Thusis.

The place has hitherto been little visited by tourists, since it lies between the two great carriage-roads of Splügen, which crosses Thusis and of Julier, which passes at Tiefenkasten. These two roads so commonly used are both interesting, particularly that of Splügen, where the finest scenery is approached. They are not more than four or five hours' journey from each other; and at about an equal distance from each is the Schyn Pass, at the upper entrance of which is the picturesque arch of Solisbroücke, crossing the Albula about 180 ft. above low-water mark. The roadway uniting Tiefenkasten to Thusis presents the most varied and magnificent prospect, since it not only winds along the edge of the precipice, the peak of which towers far above it, but makes long detours in order to cross the tributary torrents of the stream at the bottom of deep gorges.

The most exquisite view is that at an isolated chapel before entering the so-called defile. To the right may be seen the villages of Oberwatz, Lain, Muldain, and Zorten, situated on their lovely slopes of pasture land, lying one above another in the bright sunlight. On the left, below Solis, and between beautiful pine forests, we catch a glimpse of the fine bridge to which the latter place has given its name. Opposite us is the Albula, white with foam in its headlong passage to the abyss which it has worn for itself in its fretful journey; and beyond this, on the same side, and above Thusis, stands Heinzenberg, a great group of houses and chalets. On emerging from the defile, the view, which entirely changes, is again most charming, for at your feet lies the magnificent valley of Dom Lesch. The carriage-road opened in the Schyn Pass by the canton of Grisons has cost 450,000f., and is now completed, so that in the ensuing summer carriages will be able to make the journey in three or four hours, since it takes one hour less than the old foot-road. If the engineers who have constructed this great work have been unable to follow the straight line, they have still materially shortened the road from Tiefenkasten to Thusis by climbing heights, crossing rocks, piercing open tunnels, and bridging those torrents which would have necessitated long detours. Far from injuring the beauty of the prospect, it may be seen from our Engraving that these works have not diminished, even if they have not added to, the picturesque character of the scene.

#### FEAST OF KINGS AT MADRID.

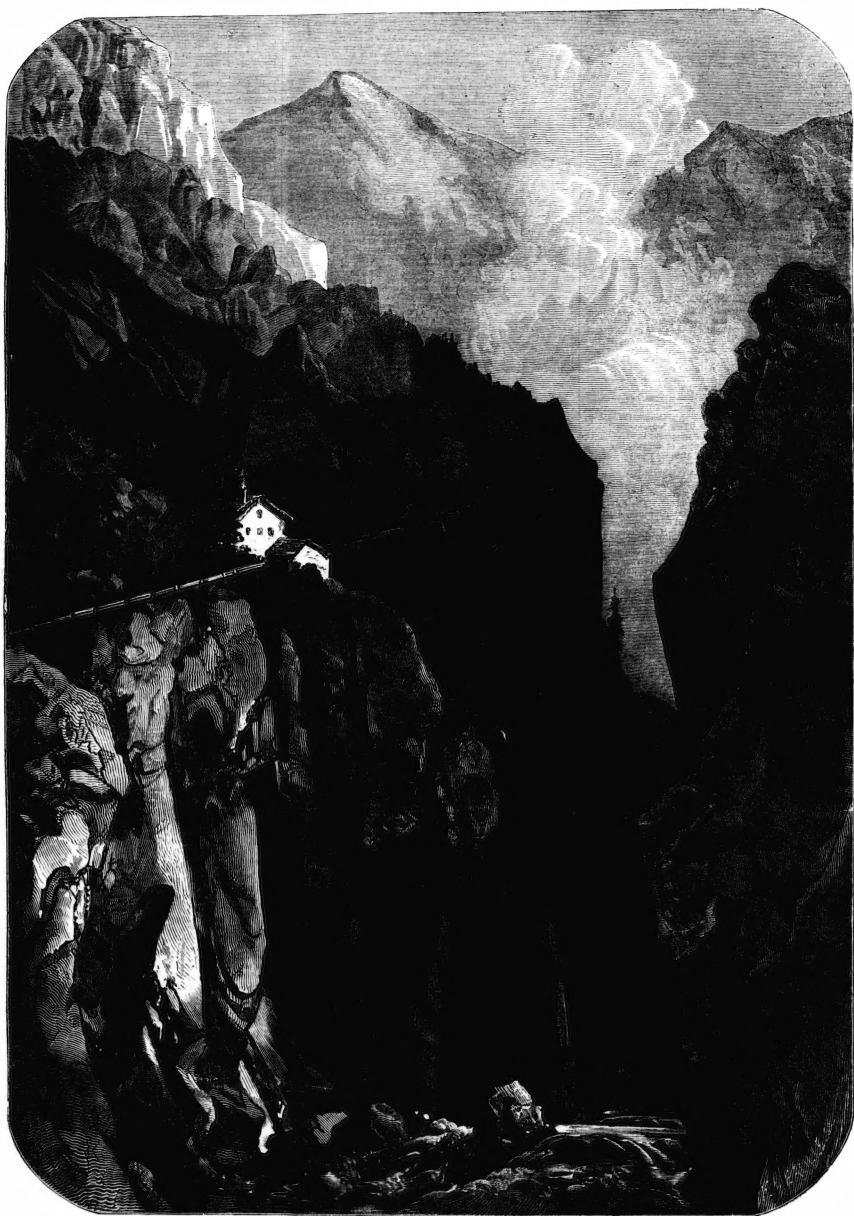
IN our remarks on some of the sketches already published in the *ILLUSTRATED TIMES*, depicting the popular side of Spanish life, we referred to the national festival of the Three Kings, one of those old public observances that still find favour with the common people, especially in Madrid. Our Engraving this week represents the celebration of the anniversary in the streets of the city during the present season.

Of course, the festival relates to the three Kings or Magi who went to Bethlehem to offer gifts, and probably originated in some kind of mystery play or half-sacred performance adopted by the populace. The watching for the coming of the Magi may, therefore, be only a remnant of some former spectacle peculiar to the period of Advent. Singularly enough, however, the Madrilenos have so far profaned it that they not only make it the occasion of a kind of coarse carnival, and an excuse for horse-play, but associate it with a hoax, as though it were All-Fools' Day. That is to say, they seek for some half-witted fellow, who is ready to be persuaded that the three kings are actually expected, and will confer on him the valuable presents which they are sure to bring with them. It is generally an Asturian or Galician who is the supposed butt of the crowd on these occasions—fellows following the business of water-carriers, and with little more sense than the mules with which they sometimes consort, but still not such fools as they look. In fact, there are not enough genuine idiots in Madrid to furnish a victim to the hoax on every anniversary, but there are many cunning louts who are willing to play the part for the sake of such contingent advantages as plenty of meat and drink and a few presents obtained from the crowd or the various shopkeepers on the route.

The absurd proceedings commence by adorning the pretended favourite of the Magi to carry a ladder, that he may mount to a sufficient height to see the approach of his supposed preternatural benefactors; and he is also provided with a basket in case he should be unable otherwise to stow away the liberal gifts which he is taught to expect.

The procession commences by the dupe going along the streets, surrounded by a crowd bearing torches, ringing bells, shouting, and beating a tattoo on iron pots and kettles, attached to their belts like drums, so that the din is absolutely deafening. Every now and then some of the leaders hold the ladder in order that their voluntary dupe may ascend it to look out for the approach of the expected visitors, and during their progress gifts of various sorts are flung into his basket, part of the fun being quietly to drop a stone, a big pumpkin or some weighty offering into it, and topple it over into the street. Scrambling, shouting, yelling, and laughing, the crowd, which certainly makes the most of such a slight occasion for entertainment, wends its way through the principal streets; and by the time that their route is concluded the fool who carries the ladder is too weary, and perhaps too tipsy, to mount a single rung, while his basket is satisfactorily weighted with substantial offerings. At last he refuses to go farther, and as everybody is by that time hoarse enough and thirsty enough for anything, the performers adjourn to the nearest taverns, where they consistently finish the proceedings. The sketch from which our Engraving is taken represents the scene at the entrance of the Plaza de la Paja, near the Calle de Segovia, with the tower of the Church of San Pedro on the left.

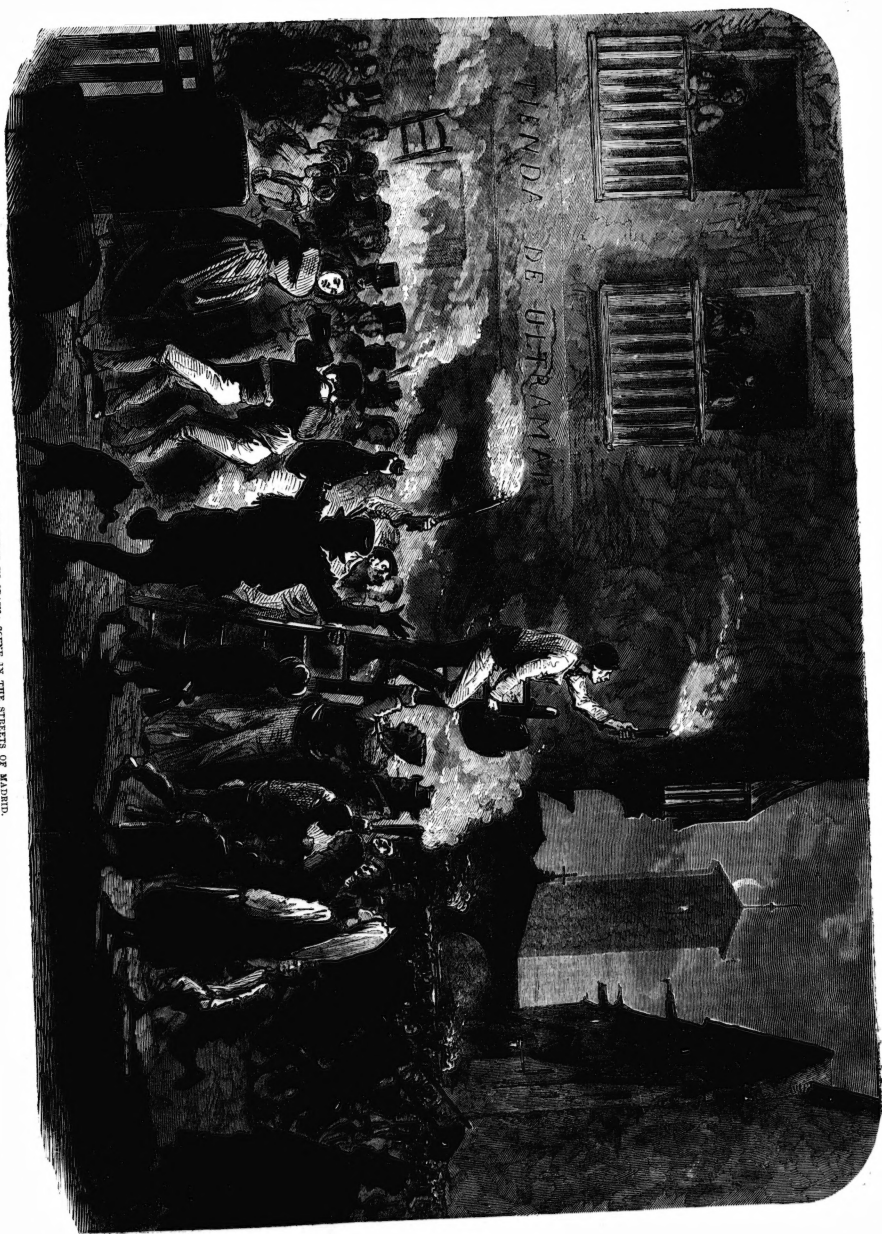




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**THE WORKING MAN IN PARLIAMENT.**

WHENEVER Mr. Bright makes a long speech he is certain to create topics of discussion, and his recent addresses at Birmingham are no exception to the general rule upon this subject. Having referred last week to some points in the position of an essentially popular Cabinet Minister—or, rather, of a politician of the people transferred to a Cabinet and yet retaining his older characteristics—in his communications with the people, we may now, perhaps, touch upon certain questions of representative government which are naturally suggested by some of Mr. Bright's most recent deliverances.

A goodly number of working men must have been staggered by the manner in which Mr. Bright expressed himself upon the subject of working-class members of Parliament. He has no leaning in favour of class representatives; indeed, that is putting the case at the lowest. He instanced, as in favour of his view, the blunders of those gentlemen in Parliament who, being in the navigation interest, opposed on grounds proved to have been false, the repeal of the navigation laws. What we want, said the speaker, is not that particular classes in the State should have a voice in Parliament, but that Parliament should be composed of men who understand the true interests of all classes and who will faithfully represent the wishes of the majority of the constituents by whom they are returned.

If this is anything like a correct account of what the President of the Board of Trade said, it contains fair matter for many articles; and if the illustration of the presence of the shipping interest in Parliament was really to the purpose, it may well be thought to tell against representative government altogether in whatever shape. Ship-owners were no more sent to the House of Commons to represent the shipping interest—much less to oppose the repeal of the navigation laws—than railway magnates are returned in order to represent railways. It is, indeed, not easy to conceive a member of Parliament destitute of *esprit de corps* of some kind; and it may truly be affirmed that every representative is a class representative. If we admit any distinction whatever between the governing and the governed, except such a distinction as is founded on the power of any majority which can do it to govern the minority, we must then go on to affirm that all representative government is class government. In the beginning we all know that it was so: the Constitution still incorporates the distinction; and sometimes it is made real to us by a veto of the House of Lords or otherwise.

But, after all, what has a man's understanding, or not understanding, or wildly misunderstanding, the interests of his own class to do with his being in Parliament? Suppose one great and noble end of Mr. Bright's political labours were realised and the relation between the land and the tiller of the land made more just, Mr. Bright would hardly object to the presence of small landholders, on the ground that they were class representatives and were not likely to understand their own interests. Mr. Bright has advocated all his life what he believed, and what we believe, to be best for the nation at large; but nobody will deny that his great point of view has been that of a middle-class trader. At all events, that might be alleged and employed as an *argumentum ad hominem*.

The truth is, that every man who can honestly get into Parliament has a right to be there, and any particular member is returned because everyone is entitled to be heard, whether he is right or wrong. One of the best guarantees we can possibly have for the truth of any doctrine in politics or elsewhere is that diverging opinions are entitled to challenge it foot to foot. Great numbers of working men have a leaning towards protection and paternal government. For our part, we object to that, and should not vote for a working-man candidate who exhibited that leaning. But to say that his presence in the House would, from every point of view, be undesirable is a very different matter.

It has been over and over again observed that a working man who got into Parliament would most likely be on his way to becoming something other than a working man; and all attempts to set up boundary-lines should be condemned. But the presence of an unmistakable working man in the

House would undoubtedly have some good effects. It would break down a barrier, to begin with. It is not improbable that if Mr. Odger were to take his seat he would be cheered as he went up the floor of the building; but there is many a Coriolanus-minded member who would resent the presence of a hard-fisted man. Indeed, the mere fact that the desirableness of sending working men to Parliament is a subject of discussion at all, has in it something of injury. How many members of the Bar, of the Army and Navy, and of the aristocracy, are there in Parliament, representing each of them in some degree "class" interests and prejudices? You may say to the working man, "Why should you go into the House of Commons to represent the interests of your class?" But he will be very dull if he is not found capable of replying, "On the contrary, why should you put the case in that light? It is wolf and lamb over again. I want to get into Parliament in the common interest, which can never be thoroughly well served while there is a tacit exclusion of any of us from its councils." This would be sufficient to silence a man who made this answer, and most of us would be glad to see the question settled by the actual presence in the national council of this working man, who is always at us.

This, however, is by no means the only topic suggested by the great speeches at Birmingham, and to the question of representative government we shall hope to return. We are all of us as yet on the very threshold of the subject.

**OBITUARY.**

**THE REV. DR. ROWLAND WILLIAMS.**—The Rev. Dr. Rowland Williams died, on Tuesday, at the Vicarage of Broadchalke, near Salisbury, the cause of his death being bronchitis. The rev. gentleman was well known amongst polemical writers as the author of the article entitled "Büsen's Biblical Researches," in the "Essays and Reviews." Dr. Williams, who has for many years past led the life of a quiet, unostentatious country clergyman, taking no part in any ecclesiastical movements beyond the boundaries of his own parish, was born in 1818, and was educated at Eton, whence he proceeded to King's College, Cambridge, where he took his B.A. degree in 1841. His name does not appear on either tripes, as it was not the custom at the time for King's men to go up for classical or mathematical honours. He had, however, previously—in 1838—gained the Battie classical scholarship at King's. Shortly after taking his degree, he became Fellow and Tutor of King's College, and was examiner for the classical tripes in 1845, 1846, 1849, and 1850. Subsequently he became Vice-Principal and Hebrew Lecturer at St. David's College, Lampeter, and was, at the same time, Chaplain to Dr. Ollivant, the present Bishop of Llandaff. In 1859 he was presented, by the Provost and Fellows of King's College, to the Vicarage of Broadchalke, which he held until the time of his death. He was the author of "Christianity and Hindunism," "Rational Godliness," "Orestes; an imitation of a Greek Play;" "Reviews of Welsh Methodism, the Welsh Church, Welsh Bards, and Stonehenge, in the Quarterly;" but the literary work for which he is most widely known was his "Review of Büsen," in "Essays and Reviews," for which he was prosecuted in the Ecclesiastical Court, by Dr. Hamilton, Bishop of Salisbury, whom he has only survived a few months. He is the second of the contributors to that volume who have died, Dr. Baden Powell being the first. Of the others, one (Temple) is Bishop of Exeter; one (Jowett) Professor of Greek at Oxford; one (Wilson) Vicar of Great Staughton; one (Pattison) Rector of Lincoln College, Oxford; and one (Goodwin) a British Consul.

**LEVASSOR, THE ACTOR.**—Pierre Levassor, the comic actor, died last Saturday afternoon, at sixty-two years of age, of cancer in the stomach. He was born at Fontainebleau, in 1808, and his parents, who seem to have had some difficulty in deciding upon a profession for him, at length placed him in a house of business in his native town, which he left to fill a similar position in Paris. Here, in the year 1826, he took a part in the dramatic soirées at the Hôtel d'Uzès. In August, 1830, happening to be at Marseilles, he sang the cantata of the "Trois Couleurs" at the principal theatre. At length he accepted an engagement at the Théâtre des Nouveautés, which, however, was closed before he had been able to display his powers in more than four or five parts. He returned to a clerk's desk; but some time after Mlle. Dejézet offered him an engagement at the Palais Royal, and in a few months he had made himself one of the stars of the Parisian stage. He continued to play at this theatre from 1832 to 1840, when he went to the Variétés, whence, however, he, in 1843, returned to the Palais Royal, and was attached to this house till 1856. In 1857 he was again engaged at the Variétés. He performed with originality and success in above 200 distinct characters.

**MAJOR-GENERAL J. S. HODGSON.**—The death of Major-General John Studholme Hodgson, of her Majesty's Bengal Army, occurred on the 14th inst. The deceased officer entered the Indian Army as Ensign in the Bengal Infantry, in 1822, and served in the campaign of the Sutlej, 1845-6, including the battle of Sobraon (wounded), and also the campaign of the Punjab, 1848-9, and was engaged in various affairs against the insurgents under Ram Sing. In 1853 he commanded a force employed against the Hill tribes west of Derajat. He obtained his commission as Lieutenant April 2, 1824; Captain, June 21, 1834; Major, Nov. 9, 1846; Lieutenant-Colonel, June 7, 1849; Colonel, Nov. 28, 1854; and Major-General, July 23, 1861.

**THE ALBERT HALL OF ARTS AND SCIENCES.**—The Royal Albert Hall of Arts and Sciences, Kensington, has been nearly roofed in. The huge building at present is remarkable for size rather than for beauty. Its vast proportions dwarf every structure near. It reduces Mr. Gilbert Scott's Albert Memorial to the dimensions of a toy. There is reason, however, to hope that the hall, when finished, will receive some mitigation from statues, decorative terra-cottas, and especially from a ceramic frieze, now in course of execution, under contract with Messrs. Minton, at the South Kensington Museum. In one of the private rooms of the museum it is a pretty sight to witness a company of some eight or ten girls busily at work in putting the mosaics together, like so many children's puzzles which have to be pieced and fitted to pattern. The tesserae consist of small cubes of earthenware manufactured in varied sizes and colours, the mosaic being put together with the face downwards on a cartoon of paper. Without going further into detail, we may say that this vast terra-cotta frieze, encircling the entire building, will be put up in large separate slabs. Many such slabs have already left the hands of the mosaic-workers, and now lie against the walls of the museum, ready to be carried to their destination.

**DR. CHANNING ON CHRISTIAN HEROISM.**—Let us labour to direct the admiration and love of mankind to an infinitely higher kind of greatness than the mere animal courage of the soldier—to that true magnanimity which is prodigal of ease and life in the service of God and mankind, and which proves its courage by unshaken adherence, amidst scorn and danger, to truth and virtue. Let the records of past ages be explored to rescue from oblivion, not the wasteful conqueror whose path was as the whirlwind, but the benefactors of the human race, martyrs to the interests of freedom and religion, men who have broken the chain of the slave, who have traversed the earth to shed consolation into the cell of the prisoner, or whose sublime faculties have explored and revealed useful and ennobling truths. Especially let *Christian ministers* exhibit with greater clearness and distinctness than they have ever yet done the pacific and benevolent spirit of Christianity. This spirit ought to hold the same place in our preaching that it holds in the Gospel of our Lord. We should teach men that charity is greater than faith and hope; that God is love. We should remind men continually of Jesus, who, in his last hours, recommended His own sublime love as the chief badge and distinction of His followers. Let us never forget that our preaching is evangelical just in proportion as it inculcates and awakens this disinterested charity, and that our hearers are Christians just as far, and no further, than as they delight in peace and beneficence.

**SAYINGS AND DOINGS.**

THE PRINCE OF WALES was to have visited Earl Fitzhardinge at Berkeley Castle, Gloucestershire, this week; but has unhappily been prevented by a severe cold.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH, attended by his suite, left Calcutta, on the 7th inst., amid cordial demonstrations, for the Upper Provinces.

PRINCE ARTHUR was to leave Montreal on Thursday for New York. A banquet and ball are to be given in his honour, at Washington, on the 27th inst.

THE SHAH OF PERSIA has accorded Russian merchant-vessels free entry into the Persian ports on the Caspian Sea.

THE EMPRESS OF AUSTRIA, after a prolonged stay at Rome, left that city on Monday, on her return to Vienna.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY was sufficiently well on Saturday to travel by rail from Broadstairs to Addington Park, Croydon.

M. MERCIER, Belgian Minister of State, has had an attack of apoplexy, and his condition gives rise to grave apprehensions.

PROFESSOR LYON PLAYFAIR has accepted the office of president of the Birmingham and Midland Institute for the current year.

A COMMITTEE OF LADIES AT WINCHESTER are endeavouring to raise £50 by subscription to present Dr. Wilberforce with a pastoral staff.

MR. BALFE, the composer, is seriously ill.

THE GOVERNORS AND OFFICERS employed in her Majesty's convict establishments have subscribed to present a testimonial to Lieutenant-Colonel Henderson, C.B., on his retiring from the service to which they belong.

THE GREENWICH HOSPITAL PENSION of £50 a year, vacant by the death of Mr. Robert Thomas Crispin, paymaster-in-chief, on Dec. 31, 1869, has been granted from that date to Mr. George Thorn, retired paymaster.

EDWARD BARRY, Esq., barrister-at-law, has been appointed secretary to the Right Hon. the Irish Master of the Rolls.

THE ELECTION of a member for Merionethshire in the room of the late Mr. David Williams, took place on Saturday, with the following result:—Mr. Holland, Liberal, 1605; Colonel Tottenham, Conservative, 969; majority for the Liberal candidate, 645.

M. RASPAIL is seriously ill, and his recovery is said to be doubtful. He is suffering from pneumonia.

MR. GEORGE ERENERER FOSTER, Justice of the Peace, and late High Sheriff of Cambridgeshire, fell down dead in his own bank on Tuesday morning whilst in the act of conversing with a clerk.

MR. GOSCHEN has promised to subscribe 10s. a head towards the expense of each emigrant sent out by the British and Colonial Emigration Fund during the present year up to the number of 2000 emigrants. Messrs. Frothing and Goschen have also intimated their intention of contributing a similar amount.

THE WHOLE OF THE BOYS under thirteen years of age employed at Chatham Dockyard are ordered by the Admiralty to attend school for a certain number of hours in each week, in accordance with the provisions of the Factory Act.

THE STEAMER DUKE OF EDINBURGH, from Dublin for Glasgow, with nearly fifty passengers on board, ran ashore, on Wednesday morning, about one o'clock, in a dense fog, on Ailsa Craig. The passengers were taken off by a tug and landed at Ardrossan. The vessel is likely to become a wreck.

THE LAYING OF THE CABLE BETWEEN SALCOMBE AND BREST, in connection with the French Atlantic Cable, was successfully completed on Tuesday.

LIGHTHOUSES are now in course of construction at Rosetta, Damietta, and Bruto, in Egypt, under the superintendence of Captain Macilp, R.N.

SEVERAL SHOCKS OF EARTHQUAKE WERE FELT AT MARSEILLES on Tuesday afternoon, and similar shocks appear to have visited several other places in the south of France. Fortunately, the shocks appear to have been slight, and no damage has resulted from them.

THE REV. C. T. PROCTOR, Vicar of Richmond, who would not allow a fire-escape to be placed in the churchyard in consequence of its being consecrated ground, has since refused to allow the choir-boys of the parish church to sing at a concert in aid of the Richmond Infirmary, on the ground that they might be required to sing secular music.

MR. LEIGH MURRAY, the well-known actor, the dawn of whose career was full of such bright promise, died somewhat suddenly on Monday night. He was in his forty-ninth year. Mr. Leigh Murray made his first appearance at the Princess's Theatre, in 1845, as Sir Thomas Clifford, in "The Hunchback." Severe indisposition enforced his retirement from the stage in 1865, when he had a complimentary benefit at Drury-Lane Theatre.

THE NATIONAL REFORM UNION propose to hold a great meeting in Manchester on the 18th proximo, and active preparations are in progress to secure success. Seventeen members of the House of Commons have promised to attend, and already 136 delegates have been appointed to represent the different branches of the union.

TROFFMAN was guillotined at seven o'clock on Wednesday morning, by guillotine. The morning was dark, and the guillotine was only just distinguishable by the spectators. The figures on the platform looked the merest shadows. No expressions of feeling escaped from the crowd, which was under 10,000. Perfect order prevailed. Many respectable women were among the crowd.

A LARGE CAPTURE OF WHALES has been made near Lerwick, Shetland. They were overtaken by fishing-boats, which drove them on shore, and, after an exciting scene of several hours, in which multitudes of the inhabitants took part, a great number of whales were secured and killed.

SIR S. WATERLOW and SIR F. LYCETT have agreed to refer their candidature for the borough of Southwark to the arbitration of five members of Parliament—viz., Messrs. Crawford and Eykyn on the part of Sir Sydney Waterlow, and Messrs. Norwood and Mundella on behalf of Sir Francis Lycett, who are to select an umpire. This step is taken with a view of not dividing the Liberal interest.

MR. BENJAMIN ASQUITH, proprietor of a colliery at Holden Clough, Yorkshire, has been fined £2 and expenses for a breach of the Mines Regulation Act, in not having informed the Government Inspector of an explosion having occurred in his pit within forty-eight hours of its occurrence.

A DIRECT LINEAL DESCENDANT OF ARCHBISHOP PARKER, the second Protestant Archbishop of Canterbury, and for years the friend and confidant of his Sovereign, Queen Elizabeth, is now a suppliant for admission into the almshouses for Decayed Householders of Lambeth, at Croydon.

A MEETING in favour of the women's suffrage movement was held at Edinburgh on Monday night. Mr. Jacob Bright, M.P. (who presided); Mr. M'Laren, M.P.; Dr. Lyon Playfair, M.P.; Sir David Wedderburn, M.P.; and Professors Calderwood and Mason, were among the speakers.

THE TENANT-FARMERS OF MONTGOMERYSHIRE have, it seems, succeeded in turning the tables upon their game-preserving landlords by indicting them for selling game without a license. In several instances the charge was sustained, and fines to the full amount were exacted.

A SAD CALAMITY occurred at a place named Pennyford, near the village of Burrington, North Devon, on Saturday morning last. An old and dilapidated cottage, rendered insecure by the late excessive rains, fell to the ground, and of six persons who were in it at the time three were killed; the others are severely injured. The names of the killed are William Gould, Mary Bird, and Elizabeth Bird, aged respectively ninety, twelve, and five years.

A BAHIA PAPER notices the death of a Brazilian-born negro, named José Ximbo, in the town of Santa Amaro, at the age of 150 years. Up to the time of his death he preserved all his senses and the use of his mental faculties. He remembered the arrival, from the coast of Africa, of a negro who died some time since at the age of 120, at which time he himself was a master carter.

HENRY KENDALL, a river watcher on the Derwent, in Cumberland, was killed in Cockermouth-street, Carlisle, on Tuesday morning, at two o'clock. He met two men named Towers and Rowley, when a quarrel and fight ensued, in the course of which Kendall was knocked down, and fell with his head on the pavement. He died immediately. Both the other men are in custody.

A FIRE broke out on the premises of an oil and colour man in Aldersgate-street on Saturday, and before the flames could be extinguished an unfortunate boy was burnt to death, and a man has since died from injuries received. On the same day a fire devastated the premises of Messrs. Colliard and Colliard, pianoforte manufacturers, Gloucester-gate. The building and its contents were insured.

SEVERAL APPOINTMENTS to the Order of St. Michael and St. George are gazetted. Lord Lytton, formerly Secretary of State for the Colonies, is a Knight Grand Cross; and Mr. John Rose, late Finance Minister for the Dominion of Canada, and Mr. W. T. Murdoch, a Commissioner for Colonial Land and Emigration, are Knight Commanders of the order. Five Companionships are also distributed.

THE DISPUTE between the Cunard and Inman companies and the American Government relative to the carriage of mails is assuming a serious aspect. The companies refuse to carry the mails on the terms offered, and on Saturday the Cunard steamer Nemesis arrived in the Mersey without calling at Queenstown and without any mails, although she brought news four days later—to wit, up to the 5th inst.

AT THE MEETING OF THE METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS last week it was stated that the present lord of the manor of Hampstead was willing to negotiate for the sale of his interest in the heath. The General Purposes Committee were empowered to treat for its purchase, and to report the result of their negotiations to the board. The debate on the Metropolitan water supply was resumed, and again adjourned.



## THE LOUNGER.

book. The excessively coarse, vulgar, unjust attack made by Mr. Odger upon Mr. Bright the other day was not only a serious breach of good manners, but a great mistake. It would seem to prove that he is unfit for the society of gentlemen, and therefore unfit to be in Parliament. Besides, if he were to get into Parliament he would discover that it had done him mischief. Mr. Bright and his friends, but for this unfortunate step, would meet him cordially; but this violent, vulgar speech has, of course, placed him at a distance; and though this cannot affect Mr. Bright and his friends, it will make Mr. Odger uncomfortable. Mr. Odger may think that, in so large an assembly as the House of Commons, this cannot affect him. "Surely," he may say, "there must be many people in the same position;" but if he thinks so he is mistaken. Even between the two great parties—strenuously as they fight, and severely as they criticise and censure one another—there are very few private feuds. After the battle is over wounds received are speedily healed and forgotten, and the combatants meet with courtesy if not with cordiality. You see, they are obliged to meet. Liberals and Conservatives serve on the same committees. They meet at pairing time, and in the smoking-room, where you may often see warriors of the opposite camps quietly smoking and chatting at the same table, or in the circle round the stove. But Mr. Bright and Mr. Odger, if he should be returned, will be in the same ranks, walk into the same lobby, and often find themselves close together. And when he comes to see how the society of the President of the Board of Trade is coveted, and how heartily he is chatting freely with anybody and everybody, Mr. Odger will regret very much his offensive speech. It is possible that at first he may find that some

THE LITERARY LOUNGER.  
THE MAGAZINES.

The *Sunday at Home*, which appeals to families of the same class, contains this month a *pleasing* specimen of illumination. In every former case the colours were ill-chosen.

THE THEATRICAL LOUNGER.

of Wales') will not together make a good play. But I must own I was surprised to find a clever man and a man with considerable stage experience, entertaining the wild notion that "The Nightingale" could be anything but a failure. The story is hazy; the incidents are repulsive; the incongruities and impossibilities are absolutely startling. Experienced playgoers know to a certainty that the three most risky things which could be possibly introduced into a play are, first, a baby; second, a mad scene; third, Adelphi guests. Mr. Robertson boldly takes the bull by the horns, and introduces all these in their blindest and most offensive form. But he does not stop here. He introduces a repulsive Oriental, who proposes an infamous marriage to a wife almost within hearing of her dying husband. By way of tableau, he sends the heroine to float about in a boat in an open sea, and never explains how she is rescued; and in the end, by way of situation, the Oriental, who between the acts passes from England to India, and *vice versa*, threatens to blow a child's brains out. The name of the play refers to a pointless and tuneless song, which the heroine sings deliberately in each of the five acts. No acting in the world could redeem a play containing such grievous faults. Mr. Webster, entirely out of his element, stole the child, murdered, told falsehoods, spoke flowery speeches with sham Eastern metaphors, and made himself generally objectionable for five acts. Miss Furtado made nothing of the heroine's character, and, had the audience been less courteous, would have been fairly laughed at for her mad scenes. Mrs. Mellon was compelled to dress up as a young officer, and anything more unlike the original was surely never seen. Mr. and Mrs. Stedwig and Mr. J. D. Beveridge could make nothing of the

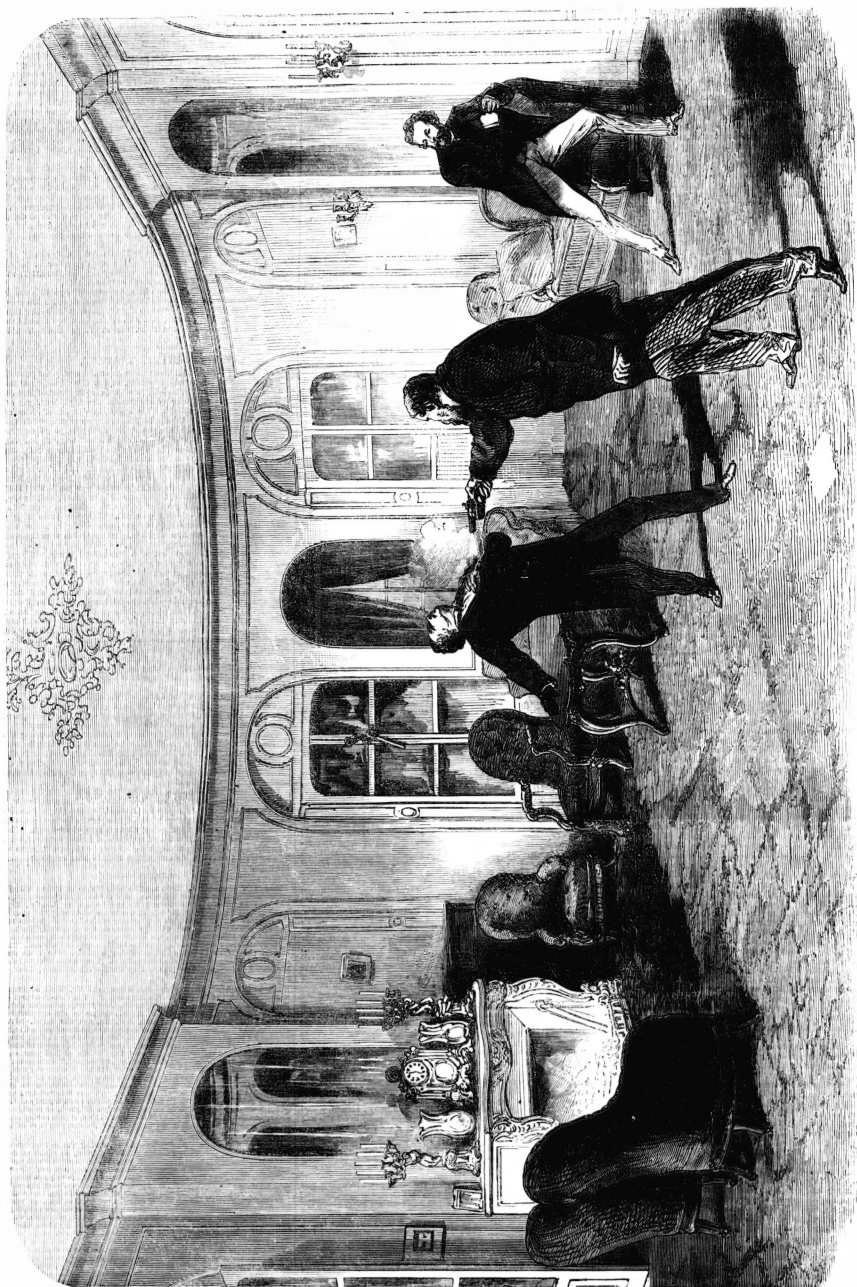
### THE AUTEUIL TRAGEDY.

One of the Paris papers states that the Prince kept a lioness in a cage at his residence. It was a most intelligent animal, but was the cause of much uneasiness at Autenil. Since the late unfortunate result of his Highness's loss of temper the lioness has been removed to the Jardin des Plantes, where it may now be seen. The Prince himself would, if all the accounts of him are correct, be a valuable addition to any zoological gardens; but it would, perhaps, be necessary to caution visitors not to irritate him or go too near his cage.

Mr. FORSTER AT BRADFORD.—Mr. Forster and Mr. Miall addressed their constituents at Bradford on Monday evening. The Vice-President of the Council commenced his speech by mentioning four questions on which the Council expected that Parliament might legislate in the approaching Session—Irish land tenure, education, licensing, and the ballot. With respect to the first, the right hon. gentleman deemed himself perfectly safe in assuring his hearers that the Ministry would not swerve from their intention to do justice to Ireland. He then acknowledged the fair spirit in which the Opposition had received the Endowed Schools Bill of last year, and with respect to "the educational measure of this year," anticipated a similar absence of party feeling. Mr. Forster did not disclose any details of the Government plan, but he expressed his belief that when it was produced it would command the attention of almost all of those whose real and chief object is the education of the people. He also believed that the measure could be passed this year. The importance and urgency of the question were such that no economical, sectarian, religious, or irrelevant difficulties must be allowed to stand in the way. If the public money must be spent, no religious differences must hinder the carrying out of an elementary secular education.

**PANIC IN A CHURCH.**—On Sunday evening, during the celebration of Divine service at St. Andrew's Church, Kensal-green, an alarm of fire was raised. A fire had been discovered amongst some shavings which were kept for lighting the stoves under the church. A boy had been turned out of the edifice, and it is conjectured that out of revenge he put a lighted match through the keyhole of the cupboard at Belmont House, Lawrence-road, happened to be speaking to a policeman who was at the door when he saw the fire through the chimney. Mr Chapman went over to an opposite house to get water. The fire spread both his arms. Immediately there was an alarm, and there were frantic cries, especially as the church began to fill with smoke. There was a rush to the doors, and the people in their hurry to get out closed the gates, and then pressed upon them so closely that it was impossible to reopen them. Men climbed over the gates, and men and women were helped over, but large numbers of children were thrown on to the ground. The fire was got out in a few minutes. A woman, who formed half an hour was of the most agonising description. A woman, who formed one of the congregation at the time, has died from the effects of fright and injuries.

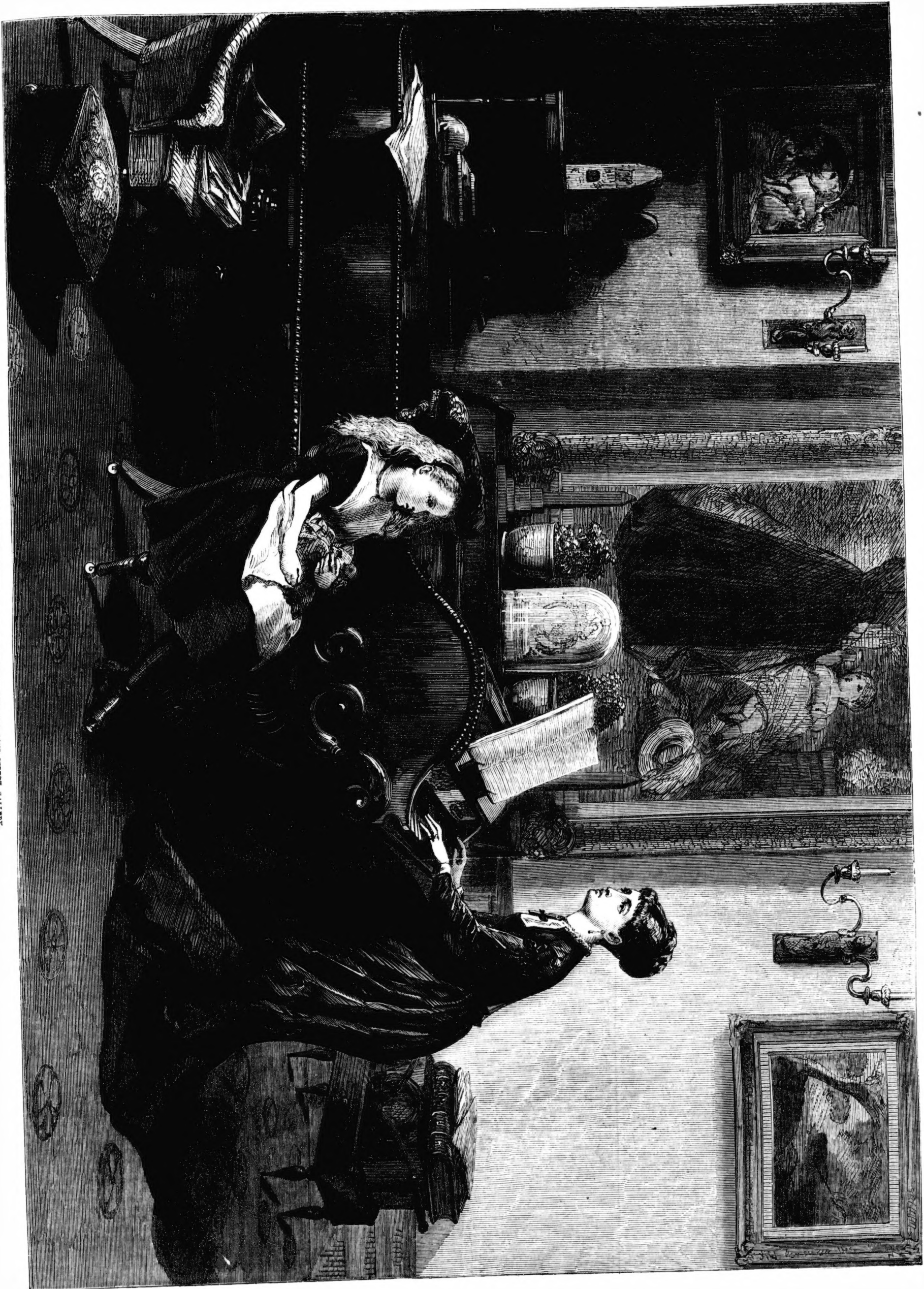




SCENE OF THE TRAGEDY AT AUTEUIL.

"ARTIST'S REPRESENTATION OF THE SCENE AT AUTEUIL."—"GOSSETT'S NEW YORK."





"AN OLD SONG."—(PICTURE BY T. DAVIDSON, IN THE OLD BOND-STREET GALLERY.)



## "AN OLD SONG."

IN our notice of the exhibition of paintings in the gallery at Old Bond-street we had occasion to refer to a painting by Mr. T. Davidson as one of those which, while it appealed at once to the sentiments of the ordinary visitor, was certainly one of the pleasantest and most suggestive in the whole collection. It is the quiet force displayed by the artist which is so successful in first attracting attention; for, although there is a subdued tone and quiet harmony of colour in his work, there are qualities that are above mere dash and piquancy of handling. Indeed, the subject would not admit of such aids; for that "old song" awakens reflections rather sad than stirring; it is no merry ditty for a gay, thoughtless minute of leisure—rather a half unconscious return to the memories of days long past, memories full of bitter-sweet, when once the music begins to unseal the heart and fill the eyes with tears. It is a picture to look at long and steadily, until it begins to tell its story, and so recollections of "old songs" that we ourselves have heard and known may come back to us—a picture sure to do the highest work of art by awakening our sympathy.

## THE NEW CAB LAW.

THE subject of hackney-carriage regulations is one to which we shall have occasion to refer from time to time as the new orders get into working trial. We are now enabled to state that several changes in the general plan, beside those which have already been decided on, are contemplated, and will probably be brought very soon into use. The system of privileged cabs at railway stations has hitherto found some justification in the prevailing badness of the cab service. But it was always an evil, if only in the undoubted fact that, by excluding certain cab proprietors from one of the most valuable departments of the traffic, it served to perpetuate the miserable inefficiency of the "outsiders." It is, moreover, a wasteful system; for the privileged cab is obliged, when its hire has been deposited, to return from the part of town, however distant, whither he has been carried; and this manifest loss of time and labour, besides being an incumbrance to traffic, from the empty cabs returning through the crowded streets, must always have been a severe tax on the public, paid either in the increased badness of the cabs or in extortionate overcharges, or in both. The railway companies, it should be observed, declare that the obligation on their privileged cabs to return to their proper stations has been strictly enforced and, as a rule, duly fulfilled. In short, the case of these companies rests entirely on the ground that the proper supply at all hours can be provided in no other way. Now, however, that the reduction of duty leaves a larger margin of profit to cab proprietors, it is the intention of the authorities, with no more delay than is consistent with regard to the interest of those who have invested their capital in the trade, to take advantage of this margin to insist on an improvement in the class of vehicles now plying as cabs—that is to say, no such carriage will receive a license if it is not in a marked degree superior to a vast number of the cabs that ply for hire at the present time.

The proportion borne by the railway cab traffic to the ordinary cab traffic of the metropolis may be estimated from the fact that the privileged cabs are about one fourth of the whole of the cabs in the metropolis. It is understood, moreover, that the fares from railway stations are a class of fares much prized by cab proprietors. As it would scarcely be consistent with the scope of the new regulations and with the reduction of duty that an overwhelming proportion of cabs should continue to be excluded from the best share in the metropolitan traffic, the present system of privileged cabs has been doomed. It has been defended by the railway companies on various grounds; but all the advantages claimed in its behalf have, by the experience of the one railway station at which the system is not adopted, been shown to be no other than can reasonably be expected to arise from free trade and the unrestricted interest of owners and drivers. The monopoly of the railway stations will no longer be needed to ensure a good quality in cabs, if, in the licensing, it be made a matter of strict enforcement that the standard of the existing privileged cabs shall be maintained by all alike. This standard will be raised, as we have said, to a general level, after such delay as is reasonably necessary; and till that time has elapsed the police on duty at the railway stations—if they become authorised standards—will, of course, be instructed to exclude all dirty and inferior cabs, and in other respects to prevent infringements on the interest of the travelling public. Protection to property, another plea for the exclusive or privileged system, is to be ensured by rigid adherence to the rule that the drivers shall, after Feb. 1, invariably give a ticket. If the railways no longer insist on the return to the station of privileged cabs, the most fruitful source of crawling will be removed; and the necessity of any such method of plying for hire will be further diminished in an inverse proportion to the increase of cabstands. This increase is from 292 in January, 1869, to 402 in January, 1870, giving accommodation to 3356 cabs, instead of 2847. As regards all streets, except a few of the most crowded, it will be practicable to rescind that clause in the new regulations which is directed against the hiring of cabs not on authorised stands; and we believe it is the intention of the authorities so to act when the question of privileged cabs at railway stations is determined in favour of free trade.

The period for examining and licensing cabs, which hitherto has been fixed in the early part of the year, will henceforth fall in the month of June, as a better time for painting. Time will thus, in the first instance, be given the proprietors to comply with the higher standard of quality which is to be enforced. This indulgent latitude of time is, we understand, fixed with a considerate regard to vested interests.—*Telegraph.*

THE NEW BISHOPS.—The nomination to the vacant see of St. Asaph is the eighth which has fallen to Mr. Gladstone since the beginning of August last; the Premier having within six months appointed to the Bishops of Winchester, Exeter, Salisbury, Bath and Wells, Oxford, Carlisle, and Manchester. Compared with this run of ecclesiastical patronage, Lord Palmerston's twenty-four appointments in nine years do not possess the numerical importance hitherto attached to them. During Mr. Disraeli's term of office he appointed to the sees of Canterbury, London, Hereford, Lincoln, and Peterborough. The strength of the English hierarchy in the House of Lords is twenty-six; consequently, within two years the personnel of one half of the Episcopal Bench will have been changed.

A MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT COMMITTED FOR LIBEL.—At the Burton-on-Trent Police Court, on Tuesday, Mr. John Hardy, M.P. for South Warwickshire, was charged with having, on Dec. 18 and 21 last, at the parish of Tatenhill, published certain defamatory libels of and concerning Mr. J. L. Knight, auctioneer, &c. Mr. Leech, of Derby, appeared for the prosecution; and Mr. Mottram, of the Oxford Circuit, was retained for the defence. It appeared that the prosecutor, who is a tenant of the defendant, and carries on business at Barton-under-Needwood, was a witness in a county-court action against him, at Burton, in December, and, with others, gave evidence which led to his (Mr. Hardy) being mulcted in £20 damages for cutting down part of a plantation and fence belonging to Mr. Lyon, J.P., an adjoining landowner. Prosecutor's valuation was £22 1s. 6d.; £10 of which he set down as a nominal consideration for the trespass, independent of the actual value of the trees cut down. This seemed to exasperate Mr. Hardy; and on the night of Dec. 17 he forwarded a note by post to prosecutor telling him that, "as he was not ashamed to lend himself to bolster up the claim for fictitious damages against him," &c., in future he must reckon upon an addition of £12 to his rent. Prosecutor being from home, his wife wrote to Mr. Hardy, acknowledging the receipt of the letter, and on the 21st she received a communication from him, saying that he had taken the step with regard to rent "because her husband combined with others, at the County Court at Barton, in a gross fraud upon him, under the pretence of claiming damages. Had he stuck to his original valuation (£12 1s. 6d.), he would not have complained; but he put himself on a level with the other unscrupulous attorneys and witnesses, who swore to damages which they knew to be fictitious, because a certain amount had somehow or other been reached." This letter also demanded an apology from Mr. Knight for his having "aided in such extortion by his evidence." This last letter did not come into Mr. Hardy's hands until another demand had been made by Mr. Hardy for an apology, and immediately following this an information was laid against Mr. Hardy for the libels complained of. Mr. Hardy was committed to Stafford Assizes for trial. Bail was allowed—himself in £200, and two sureties in £100 each.

## HOUSE-MOVING IN AMERICA.

THE people of Boston, U.S., are very proud of the achievement of mechanical skill performed there a short time ago in the removal of the large building known as "Hotel Pelham." Some years ago the Boston city authorities, in pursuance of a plan for widening and straightening some of the streets of that city, determined to widen Tremont street to 60 ft., which necessitated the cutting off or removal of Hotel Pelham. Estimates were made of the damages in both cases, and it was found that removal would be the cheaper, but there were doubts of its feasibility. Experts were consulted and experiments made; and finally it was determined to move the building, an agreement being made by which the owner gave the city the right to move it back to the new line of the street, the city being responsible for the damage that might occur, and presenting the owner with a deed for the land at the rear, which the building would cover after removal. The work was to be done between May 1 and Oct. 1, 1869. Hotel Pelham is situated at the corner of Tremont and Boylston streets, Boston, the fronts on those streets being faced with freestone backed with brickwork 12 in. to 16 in. thick, and the other walls being of brick. The building was to be moved from east to west, while it contained two brick partition walls running from north to south, and some short partitions extending from Tremont-street to the first of the former partition-walls. The side of the building is not at a right angle with the front, but the east and west partitions are at right angles with the side, and therefore not parallel with the front, thus increasing the difficulties of removal. Somewhat irregular in shape, the building covers 5800 square feet of land, having a frontage of 96 ft. on Tremont-street, which narrows to 88 ft. at the rear, and a depth of 69 ft. on Boylston-street, while the depth is 62 ft. on the other side. There were breaks on both the rear and side. The Boylston-street front was supported on eight granite columns, 12 ft. high; the Tremont-street front partly on two similar columns, while the remainder was built up of rough block granite, filled in with chipstone, and so poorly constructed that it had to be tied together with iron rods and timbers. Some of the walls were cracked, owing to the building having settled after its construction, and paper was pasted over these cracks to see if they increased during the removal; but no change could be discovered. The house is seven stories high above the basement; the total height above the tramways on which it was moved being 96 ft., while its weight was estimated at 5000 tons, exclusive of the furniture and other articles that remained inside during the removal. The shops and offices on the first floor and several suites of apartments above were occupied at the time, the occupants being undisturbed, and the water, gas, and other pipes being kept in working order by the use of flexible tubes. The preparations for the removal began on June 1, models and plans of the building having previously been made to guide the work. The basement was cleared of all the wooden partition walls and excavated to the level of the foundations. The building was to be moved westerly about 14 ft., and, accordingly, heavy block granite levellers were laid westerly from each of the walls and brick partitions for a distance of 14 ft., and similar levellers every 4 ft. between, to receive the walls running north and south as the building progressed. This made four rows of eighteen traverses each, all laid solid in cement, thoroughly rammed down to avoid danger from settling, as they bore the great weight passing over. The traverses under the front piers were 6 ft. wide (the piers being 4 ft. and 3 ft. wide), and the others 3 ft. wide; while they were sunk 3 ft. below the level of the foundations. On the top of the granite a brick wall was laid, 20 in. wide, in cement, except under the piers, where flagstones and slate were laid. On the top of this iron rails were laid, there being four on each traverse, from 3 in. to 3½ in. wide, and ½ in. thick. They were embedded in cement and made perfectly level, while eight rails were laid under the front piers. In addition, under the rough granite wall before mentioned, on the Tremont-street front, there were greased ways to assist its transit.

The building had to be moved in a straight line with the Boylston-street wall, and the traverses were, consequently, laid parallel to it. Rollers 1½ in. in diameter were laid 1 in. apart under each wall, and were placed at right angles to Boylston-street; while a square piece of hard wood was put between each two rollers to act as a guide, and to aid in replacing them when they came out behind as the building moved forward. Over the rollers were placed similar iron rails to those beneath; and over these, flagstones thoroughly wedged with slate and pointed with cement, to bear the weight of the walls above. There was great trouble and danger in getting the traverses and rollers in position under the piers; but it was successfully accomplished. To hold the lower part of the building together as compactly as possible, so that the power when applied to the exterior should operate equally on the interior walls, timbers 8 in. square were placed on each side of the walls crossing the line of motion, while over each of the traverses similar timbers were placed in the line of motion and wedged between the others. To prevent the wedging process from spreading the walls, iron rods were used to tie the walls together. These arrangements made the lower part of the building perfectly steady. The power was to be applied on the Tremont-street front, and on the exterior of the wall there a hard pine timber was set about a foot above the rollers, and running the entire length of the building. This was supported partly on a brick wall and partly on a framework of timber, both of which slipped along on greased ways. An excavation was made, and against the bank or wall of the street 3-in. planks were set vertically, and in front of these another heavy timber. Between the timbers were the screws that were to move the building, each of 2 in. diameter and ½ in. pitch, there being seventy-two screws required to start the building, while the number was afterwards reduced to fifty-six, which were spread along the 96 ft. frontage on Tremont-street. There were used in preparing for the removal over 400 perches of granite, 3000 ft. of flagging, 46,432 lb. of iron, and 49,982 ft. of timber. There were 904 rollers, and the preparations occupied two months and twenty days. Everything being in readiness on the morning of Aug. 21, a man was stationed at every four screws, and twenty men along the lines of the various walls to watch the rollers as they came out, and replace them in front, these changes having to be made every 2 in. that the building moved. At a signal from the superintendent, every man at the screws made one quarter turn, which carried the hotel westward one-eighth of an inch. The average speed was 1 in. in five minutes, while the greatest speed was 2 in. in four minutes. The screws were 21 in. long, and it took about one hour and three quarters to move the length of the screws, when the work had to be suspended to rearrange the screws and blocking. The first day the house was moved 3 ft., the second day 5 ft., the third day 3 ft. 10 in., and the fourth day 2 ft., the whole distance (13 ft. 10 in.) being completed on the morning of Aug. 25, while the actual time of moving was thirteen hours and forty minutes. After the building was in its destined place the braces and ties were cleared away, the traverses not supporting the walls taken up, and such of the rollers as were loose taken out, while such as were left were firmly cemented as part of the new foundation. The entire cost was 30,000 dols. in currency. Larger buildings have been raised in this country, but never so large a one removed, and thousands of people watched the curious operation.

THE NEW "SUFFRAGAN" OF CANTEBURY.—The Ven. Edward Parry, M.A., who has been selected by the Prime Minister as the new Bishop of Dover—that is, as Suffragan to the Archbishop of Canterbury—is a son of the late Admiral Sir Edward Parry, the Arctic navigator. He was educated at Balliol College, Oxford, where he took his B.A. degree in 1852, when he took a first class in classics. He was ordained in 1854, and was for some time chaplain and tutor in the University of Durham. Afterwards he became examining chaplain to the Bishop of London, who gave him, in 1859, the Rectory of Acton, Middlesex, worth £1050 a year. Shortly afterwards, on Dr. Tait becoming Archbishop, he gave him the Archdeaconry of Canterbury, with a Canonry in Canterbury Cathedral. In accordance with the required arrangements, two names were sent by the Archbishop to the Prime Minister—those of Archdeacon Parry and the Rev. C. W. Sandford, M.A., of Christ Church, Oxford, and the Archdeacon has been chosen.

## THE METROPOLITAN DISTRICT RAILWAY.

AN army of 2000 men, working day and night, and assisted by such valuable auxiliaries as horse and steam power, may be expected to accomplish much in a short time. Still, we can fancy the non-professional reader who may have watched the extensive operations on the Thames Embankment, extending from Westminster Bridge to Cannon-street, will have some difficulty in accepting the statement—the said abundant means at disposal notwithstanding—that in less than three months railway trains will be running underground between the two points mentioned, while overhead a stream of cabs and carriages will be speeding along what promises to be one of the noblest and most convenient thoroughfares in London. Such, at least, is the fair prospect held out to us by engineers and contractors. But how all this is to be created out of the present chaos within the time stated may well puzzle the uninitiated. The Embankment at the present moment is a wonderful enough sight. Its entire length, extending nearly two miles, is literally covered with innumerable piles of bricks, pyramids of sand and gravel, and great iron girders; with steam-crane, which puff, puff incessantly during the twenty-four hours; and with swarms of men, and horses, and trucks, and barrows all on the move hither and thither in apparently the most inextricable confusion. But it is a busy scene of industry and well organised and regulated labour, the complete result of which will shortly be before the public. The Metropolitan District Railway will, when completed, form an important portion of what is known as the inner-circle system of metropolitan railways, the construction of which was recommended by a Committee of the House of Commons with a view to relieve our daily-increasing street traffic. The system extends from Kensington on the west to Tower-hill on the east, embracing on the north or upper limb of the circle the whole of the Metropolitan Railway, with its eastern and western extensions; while the line on the south side is formed by the Metropolitan District. The district line will be seven miles in length from end to end, and is designed to give increased facilities of communication to passengers between the West-End and the City. The West-End section of the line, as our readers are aware, is already completed and opened to the public—namely, that from Westminster to Kensington. At the former place the station abuts on the Thames Embankment, close to the back of Bridge-street, whose dingy tenements were cleared away to make room for it—no bad improvement either. Another station in the Broadway gives ready access to St. James's Park; a third is at Victoria, opposite the London, Chatham and Dover station; in Sloane-square we have a fourth; and a fifth at Cromwell-road, within two minutes' walk of the South Kensington Museum, the resort of so many thousands from all parts of the metropolis. At Gloucester-road the line effects a junction with the Metropolitan, thus completing another portion of the inner-circle system of railways. The District line also forms a junction with the West London line, by means of which communication is effected with most of the southern lines through Clapham junction, while another branch, or spur, running northwards, enters the Kensington station of the Metropolitan Extension. The line as far as Westminster was opened on Christmas Day, 1868. A commencement was made with the other section—from Westminster to the City—in the latter end of the following February, though the company, from want of funds, were unable to make a fair start until August last. They have certainly done their utmost to make up for lost time. The work has been carried on in the most energetic manner during the past five months, and the zeal of the company in their enterprise may be judged of by the fact that, although the section is not quite two miles in length, there are 2000 men engaged on the works, about 300 being night hands, though latterly a large number of the men have been working both day and night. There are 250 horses, 280 trucks, 130 barges, 20 steam-crane, with three locomotive engines, two of 40 tons, and one of 18 tons, daily employed in the various processes incidental to the execution of such an undertaking. The work of cutting has been comparatively easy, involving no costly works of construction, such as the same contractors—Messrs. Kelk, Waring Brothers, and Lucas—had to contend with in the widening and extension of the Metropolitan line between Farringdon-street and King's-cross. Here the line is carried through a vaulted tunnel, which has been constructed in this way:—First, a couple of trenches, each 7½ ft. wide and 25 ft. apart, were dug until the substratum of gravel which underlies the London clay was reached—a depth of 21 ft. An unyielding foundation of concrete was then laid up to within 2 ft. or 3 ft. of the level of the rails; the brickwork of the walls is next proceeded with, and afterwards comes the work of excavation, which has been conducted in the following manner:—The soil, on its removal with pick and shovel, is thrown into crates, which are, by the action of the steam-crane, lifted to the surface and tilted into drays waiting there to receive it. As each dray is loaded it is drawn up an inclined plane to one or other of those curious-looking wooden stages which are carried over the Embankment footpath, and from that eminence discharges its load into a barge moored alongside, whence the soil is conveyed down the river to Millwall and other docks, where there is a demand for it as ballast. This is the day work of the barges, which at night are employed in carrying bricks and mortar, and delivering them at the same stages. The work, with the exception of some 380 ft. from Essex-street through the Temple property, is what is known as girder-covered way—that is, the walls are straight and roofed in with cast-iron girders, placed at intervals of 8 ft. These girders, each of which weighs four tons, are connected by brick arches which complete the roofing of the tunnel and carries the superincumbent earthwork of the road. Along the space in front of the Temple Gardens the work is arch-covered way, similar to that on the Metropolitan line. The general dimensions of the tunnel are 25 ft. in width and 15 ft. 9 in. in height from the rails, giving a sufficient headway for engines and carriages. Much of the work is now completed. The brickwork of the walls is all finished from Westminster Bridge to the City Gas-works at Blackfriars. More than half the iron girders and a large portion of the invert arch are in place. The low-level sewer throughout the whole length of the line—the only part of the undertaking which has involved any serious difficulties—is also completed; and, roughly speaking, about two thirds of the brickwork of the railway proper is done. This section of the Metropolitan District will be as well provided with stations as that between Westminster and Kensington; indeed, they will be almost within a stone's-throw of each other. The first is, or will be, at Hungerford, the second at the foot of Norfolk-street, and the third at Blackfriars. That at Norfolk-street, to be called the Temple station, will be entirely underground, but with ample means of ventilation. All the others, however, are to be built in the open ground, and will be similar in appearance to the light and graceful structures at Victoria and Paddington. The contractors hope to have the line ready for public traffic as far as Blackfriars, and perhaps Cannon-street, by March 1 next. Lord Devon and his fellow-directors, it is known, are anxious to carry their line to the new street now being opened up between the Poultry and Blackfriars, within a few yards of the Mansion House; its extension thereto will, however, depend upon the action of Parliament in the coming Session. That the new District line will be of immense benefit to Londoners there can be no manner of doubt. It must necessarily attract to itself the great bulk of that traffic which, for want of more expeditious transit, now finds its way by the dilatory omnibus lines through the crowded thoroughfares of Fleet-street, the Strand, and Piccadilly, and which feeds hundreds of omnibuses plying between Brompton, Kensington, Chelsea, and the Bank; while it will also supply a direct communication between the City and Westminster, Pimlico, and Victoria station. It may be supposed, as indeed it is designed, especially to benefit City men residing on the line of the railway at Brompton, Kensington, Hammersmith, and Paddington, as well as those who may wish to reach the West London junction. From all these western stations City passengers, no doubt, will prefer to travel by the District route, since it is much more open,



and consequently better ventilated, than the present underground railway. The cost of this great enterprise, including the interest paid during construction, is estimated not to exceed per mile that of the existing Metropolitan. The section to Cannon-street is put down at £1,175,000, making the total cost from there to Kensington £1,175,000. We are informed that the capital already issued is more than sufficient to complete the works. The line, it is expected, will be worked by the Metropolitan for some time. There are reports in circulation of a desire on the part of the London and North-Western to obtain control over the line, and by its means secure a direct communication between the Willesden junction and the City. It is the opinion of those best able to judge that, after making due allowance for the competition of the river steamers, the traffic per mile of the District will be equal to that of the older line. Such is the latest of our great metropolitan improvements.—*Observer*.

### FREE TRADE OR PROTECTION.

The following statement of facts has been put in circulation to illustrate the working of free trade upon the commerce of the British empire:—

Facts are better than arguments. How do they decide the question? The following table shows the value of

BRITISH PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES EXPORTED.			
Under Protection.		Under Free Trade.	
Year 1815	£51,603,028	Year 1816	£57,786,876
1820	36,124,652	1852	78,076,854
1825	38,877,388	1857	122,066,107
1835	47,372,270	1865	165,835,725
1842	57,284,988	1868	179,677,812

ANALYSIS OF EXPORTS FOR 1868.			
Cotton, linen, woollen, silk, and jute yarns	£21,742,575		
Cotton, linen, woollen, silk, and jute manufactures	81,111,845		
Iron and steel of various descriptions and stages of manufacture	15,036,398		
Copper, lead, tin, zinc, and brass, and stages of manufacture	7,006,066		
Steam engines, machinery, hardware, and cutlery	8,584,224		
Apparel, shoes, haberdashery, millinery, hats, boots, shoes, and gloves	8,714,349		
A kind, oils, medicines, and other chemical manufactures	4,785,135		
Living animals, food, malt liquors, and spirits	6,298,462		
Arms, glass, earthenware, paper, and numerous other manufactures	15,269,107		
Various raw materials and unenumerated articles not manufactured	2,100,652		
Coal, coke, cinders, fuel, &c.	5,652,999		

Total of British produce and manufactures	£179,677,812
Exports of foreign and colonial produce	18,100,612
Total real value	£227,778,454

ANALYSIS OF IMPORTS FOR 1868.			
Living animals, food, spirits, wine, agricultural seeds, and oil-cake	£118,635,511		
Raw materials, oils, drugs, and chemicals	147,549,818		
Manufactured articles	28,229,779		
Articles the produce of the Channel Islands	287,607		
Total	£294,693,608		

Of the imports of manufactured articles, silk manufactures alone were £11,892,306. Leaving the total of manufactures of all other kinds £16,388,461.

It thus appears that, excluding silk goods, our total import of manufactured articles amounts to about one eleventh of the value of our exports of British produce and manufactures, and that the bulk of our exports consists of manufactured articles.

CONSUMPTION PER HEAD OF ESTIMATED POPULATION.			
Under Protection. 1819.		Under Free Trade. 1868.	
Tea	11b. 13oz.	Tea	31b. 8oz.
Sugar	24lb. 0oz.	Sugar	39lb. 8oz.
Tobacco	11b. 0oz.	Tobacco	11b. 5oz.
Spirits	1 gallon.	Spirits	Rather less than 1 gallon.
Malt	14-10 bushels.	Malt	17-10 bushels.

PROTECTION PRICES.		FREE TRADE PRICES.	
Tea, in 1811	5s. 6d. per lb.	Tea, in 1869	2s. 6d. per lb.
Coffee	1s. 8d.	Coffee	1s. 6d.
Sugar, in 1842	0s. 9d.	Sugar	0s. 4d.

To proceed to the consideration of the price of the staff of life—bread. Under protection the best wheat loaf of 4lb. frequently stood at 1s., and sometimes higher. Under free trade it has rarely exceeded 8d., and is now 7d. Nor was this the worst feature of the case. By the operation of the corn laws the consumption of foreign corn was prohibited, except at famine prices. In 1845, the year of the Irish famine, there were imported to meet the failure of the harvest and of the potato crop, only 4,681,761 cwt. of wheat and wheat flour. In 1867 our imports of the same articles were 29,136,780 cwt. Thus it is shown that, in return for increased exports of articles manufactured in the United Kingdom, free trade has given us a vast increase of food at a much lower price than heretofore.

The present high price of butchers' meat, which seems to be an exception to the favourable results of free trade, really proves—first, that the consumption and the ability to purchase are both greater than under protection; and, second, that were it not for the free import of foreign provisions and cattle, we should at this moment be labouring under a dearth of animal food.

### THE BUDGET OF 1869.

Considerable outcry is being raised in certain quarters against the payment of one year's income tax in this month of January. It is asserted that this is to pay in advance; but that is not the fact. The tax payable this month is in respect of the year beginning April, 1869, and ending April, 1870—of which, therefore, nine months have expired before any portion of the tax was demanded. The objectors were, up to January, in possession of one half of the tax which under the previous system of levy would have been paid by them in October; and, instead of having, as every one expected, to pay an additional penny in the pound, they have in reality paid a penny less.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer was enabled, by the new arrangement, to take a penny off the income tax, to relieve the community of the heavy tax on fire insurance, to repeal the duties on corn and fourteen similar articles, to abolish the tea license, and entirely to remodel the taxes on locomotion. It may be convenient for the objectors to forget these facts now; but, looking to their undoubted gain, it is difficult to see of what they have to complain. These manifold advantages will have been secured by the payment of one quarter's income tax in advance—that is, by paying ready money instead of taking credit.

**PROTESTANT EDUCATIONAL CLASS.**—On Monday evening last this class, which is in connection with the London organisation of the Scottish Reformation Society, held its first meeting of the new session at the Young Men's Christian Association, 48, Great Marlborough-street, Oxford-street. The Rev. Robert Maguire, M.A., Vicar of Clerkenwell, gave the introductory lecture, on Ritualism: its Principles, Spirit, and Tenacity. Mr. R. G. L. Levan was in the chair. The attendance was very large, and the lecturer well listened to throughout with marked attention. The next five lectures will embrace the following subjects:—Rule of Faith, Mariolatry, Transubstantiation, The Confessional, and The Temporal Power of the Papacy.

**THE EDMUNDS CASE.**—A document, dated Dec. 11, 1869, and signed with the initials of the three Lords of the Treasury, and of the then permanent Secretary, has been issued, in which their Lordships' decision regarding the Edmunds case is indicated. They say that they have had under their consideration the award made by the arbitrators in the suit "Attorney-General against Edmunds," and the action of "Edmunds against Greenwood." By that award it appeared that Mr. Edmunds stood indebted to the public in no less a sum than £834 18s. In accordance with the recommendations of the arbitrators, their Lordships are willing to relieve Mr. Edmunds from the payment of the £1402 15s. referred to in the award as having been received by him in respect of the Parchment account; and, with regard to the balance, they direct that the necessary steps be taken for its recovery. They consider it their duty to offer some remarks with reference to a part of the proceedings. Their Lordships observed with pain and surprise, during the progress of the suit, the persevering efforts made by Mr. Edmunds to "vilify and misrepresent" the motives of their solicitor, Mr. Greenwood. They take the earliest fitting opportunity of declaring that all such imputations are utterly groundless and unwarrantable. The award made fully justifies the report, made by Messrs. Greenwood and Hindmarsh, that Mr. Edmunds had been in the habit of receiving, and appropriating to his own use, sums of money which, in their opinion, belonged to the public. Their Lordships deem it necessary to express their most emphatic condemnation of a part of the defence set up by Mr. Edmunds—namely, that because, in his own opinion, he was insufficiently paid by his settled salary for his services, he was therefore at liberty to put his hand into the till of his office and help himself to a sum of public money sufficient to satisfy his own views of the value of those services.

### Literature.

*The Circle of the Year: or, Studies of Nature and Pictures of the Seasons.* With Numerous Illustrations. Edited and Enlarged by W. H. DAVENPORT ADAMS. Edinburgh: William P. Nimmo.

*Earth and Sea.* From the French of LOUIS FIGUIER. Translated, Edited, and Enlarged by W. H. DAVENPORT ADAMS. Illustrated with 250 Engravings. London: T. Nelson and Sons.

Surely a very prince among bookmakers is Mr. W. H. Davenport Adams; and the range of his efforts is as wide as his industry is untrifling. We recently explored, in his company, the ruins of the "Buried Cities of the Campagna," Pompeii and Herculaneum; anon, we were transported to the "Queen of the Adriatic," and invited to study the scenes, the legends, and the history of Venice; now we can make the "Circle of the Year" under Mr. Adams's guidance; and then, with him, luxuriate in the wonders of "Earth and Sea." These, be it noted, are but specimens of Mr. Adams's labours; and, though it is true that most of his productions belong to what may be called the "journey-work" of literature—that is, they are mostly compilations—the carpentry is so deftly executed that we can only feel gratitude for the result, without caring to inquire too curiously into the processes by which it is achieved. Having, we suppose, exhausted, for the nonce, all available and not already appropriated materials for bookmaking at home, Mr. Adams has lately followed the prevailing fashion, and taken to "adapting from the French"—a resource which, we think, he works both more happily and more honestly than do his fellow-adapters, the playwrights. Mr. Adams frankly tells us that he bases his books on the labours of French authors, simply claiming for himself the merit of editing and enlarging; although that "editing and enlarging" often means almost complete re-writing.

The two works now before us, which we have classed together because of their kindred character as well as their common editorship, are, nevertheless, very different in their nature, aims, scope, and, we may add, bulk. "The Circle of the Year" is a handy crown octavo of some 461 pages, and only pretends to be a convenient manual or introduction to the study of nature as exhibited in the celestial and terrestrial worlds. It is not an exhaustive work; it deals only with little nooks and corners, as it were, of the immense field of exploration displayed in the phenomena brought under every-day notice during the revolutions of the seasons. In short, it treats simply of some of the most ordinary things to be seen in the heavens and on the earth in winter, spring, summer, and autumn; and very pleasantly does it discourse of these things, throwing over all a tinge of poetical fancy, and yet conveying a large measure of curious solid information; yet not in a dry technical fashion. True, a slightly pedantic, or prudishly-methodical, air pervades the plan of the work, which begins by proving that winter is the proper season to commence the study of nature—as if any one ever did begin such a study in so rigidly-according-to-rule way. But we forget the plan of the book as we read on—indeed, we become oblivious of the fact that the work is composed on a special plan at all, and are simply and solely engrossed with the phenomena brought under our notice; which, perhaps, is the best proof that the volume is well written and answers its purpose, whatever we may think about its plan. Very pleasant reading, indeed, is this English version of "Les Saisons;" and, by-the-by, among much curious information of various kinds, contains an account of the character, origin, and associations connected with mistletoe—a theme that must be specially interesting just now, when the "mystic bough" is, or was very lately, a prominent object in most households.

A very different work is "Earth and Sea." In the first place, it is very much bigger, being a ponderous octavo of upwards of 700 pages; the ponderosity, however, having to do more with its form than its matter, though that, being strictly scientific, may be deemed "heavy" by lovers of mere frivolous reading—a sentiment that will not be shared by true devotees of knowledge. In the next place, it is much more comprehensive in its scope, more wide in the range of subjects it deals with, and more exhaustive in its manner of treating them. In the third place, it is much more profusely illustrated by fine wood engravings—perhaps a little too profusely illustrated, as some of the engravings seem to have been introduced as much for the sake of "bringing in a picture" as with the view of illustrating the topic immediately under consideration; but as the pictures are all undeniably good, probably their abundance will not be deemed a fault. The plan of the work remains as M. Figuiere left it; but so many additions have been made to the original, while the aim and scope have been largely extended, that, as Mr. Adams truly says, "it may almost be deemed a new work." The plan of "Earth and Sea" will be best indicated by an extract from the editor's preface. He says:—"The title of the present volume indicates with tolerable clearness what its subject is: a comprehensive survey of the configuration of the earth and the seas, viewed from the standpoint of physical geography. It does not concern itself with the political divisions of the world, or distinguish between different nations and different races; but regards our globe in its natural features—its mountains and its rivers, its valleys and its plains, its lakes and its oceans. It examines the principal causes which have gradually worked out these broad and conspicuous lines of demarcation; as, for instance, the avalanche and the landslide, the moving glacier, the shifting sands, the volcanic eruption, and the earthquake. It endeavours to explain the causes and influence of the seasons and the various phenomena of climate; it investigates the relation of the earth to the other members of the planetary system. And, to lighten and illustrate these details, it borrows freely from the records of travel and adventure; it takes the reader, in company with some of the most illustrious pioneers of science, into the virgin forest, up the Alpine peak, across the 'inhospitable seas,' and to the edge of the volcanic crater." The work, as may readily be guessed, makes no pretensions to originality of information; it is avowedly a compilation, but a compilation so deftly executed and so exhaustive that a reader who has mastered its details will have acquired a very complete knowledge, not only of the configuration of the earth and the seas, but also of their inhabitants, and a good idea of astronomy and a fair measure of the history of scientific discovery as well. It is, in short, a sort of Cosmos, with descriptions of men and their habits and habits, as well as of the influences that have made these what they are, superadded. The work is not one to be read offhand, and then put aside; it requires careful study and frequent reference, but it will well repay the labour, and therefore we cordially recommend it to all who wish thoroughly to understand the why and the wherefore of the grand and deeply interesting phenomena exhibited by this globe on which we live, and move, and have our being. A more complete notion of the range of knowledge embraced in this work will perhaps be obtained from the topics dealt with in the several "books" or parts into which the work is divided. The "introduction" gives an outline of the condition, history, and progress of geography and cosmogony from the earliest times to the present day, derived from sacred as well as profane sources. Book I. treats of "The Situation of the Terrestrial Globe in Space;" Book II. of "The Form and Dimensions of the Terrestrial Globe;" Book III. of "The Surface of the Globe;" Book IV. of "The Temperature of the Globe;" Book V. of "The Fresh Waters;" and Book VI. of "The World's Seas." Each of these sections is again subdivided into chapters, so that the information is carefully classified; and there is, moreover, a comprehensive index—a most valuable feature in such a work. In conclusion, we ought to mention that "Earth and Sea" forms a companion volume to Michelet's beautiful book, "The Bird," Mangin's "Mysteries of Ocean" and "Desert World," published some time ago by Messrs. Nelson, the entire series forming in itself a complete as well as elegant library descriptive of Nature, animate and inanimate.

*Clare Savile; or, Sixty Years Ago.* By JULIA LUNARD, Author of "The Childhood and School-Room Hours of Royal Children." With Original Illustrations. London: Frederick Warne and Co.

"Clare Savile" must not be mistaken for a novel—in other words, for a great work of art. The commencement of a novel should lead up precisely to the end, and, finally, through its various stages, make up a coherent whole. Thus, a design having been conceived and having been executed, the work of art has been made up, and has no connection with any other work whatever. "Clare Savile" is the story of Clare, and not merely the episode of her life wherein she falls in love and marries—or remains single—which is generally considered to be the end and aim of the modern novel. But it must be understood that the "story" has merits which the "novel" can never come up to; and, perhaps, such books as "The History of a Foundling" and "David Copperfield" will be considered sufficient warrant for the assertion.

Clare Savile, in her story, may be described as having three or four lives at least. When she is born—a wise and not difficult thing to begin with—she meets with a misfortune which is immediately compensated to general satisfaction. Her aunt Dorothy does not adopt her and make her heiress because she resembles her mother's family instead of her father's. But her father, Mr. Savile, a Yorkshire gentleman, descended from the Marquis of Halifax, 1682, and having traditions connected with the twelfth century, makes on his little daughter a settlement of a few farms and a handful of old priories, which are calculated to render her a most desirable young person in something like eighteen summers. How Clare is brought up, and petted without being spoiled, is not to the present purpose; it belongs to the readers of the book alone. But it is proper to say that the childish scenes are nicely written and have vitality, although there is just a shade more quaintness of tone in language and society than really existed "sixty years ago." By-the-way, the sixty years ago only begin when Clare is grown up and married; but her experiences are great and varied years before then. The famous "Orders in Council," during our French war, occur just as they do in "Shirley," and—we will not pause to institute a comparison. But the way in which, during the Luddite riots, Clare conceals herself in a farmhouse-chimney, sends a messenger from the roof, gives herself up to the rioters, and is rescued by her father the squire, the regulars, and the volunteers, has wonderfully good descriptive merits of its own. Miss Brontë would not have been ashamed of it; but, somehow, it is not Miss Brontë's. The next great event in the life of Clare Savile is her marriage with a most distinguished and blue-blooded officer, Major de Salis. This is almost prevented by some ill-natured plotting relatives; but, after a few pages have received the compliment of tears, the two become one, and agree very well, despite the usual amount of misconceptions which other people make up for them. Finally, Major de Salis is one of the greatest heroes of the Peninsula. He has fever; is wounded. Clare goes out, saves him and the army in a manner which has quite anticipated Miss Nightingale, gets complimented and flattered by the great Duke, and lives to see her husband obtain honour and reward which surely is without parallel at the War Office in the case of Peninsular officers.

This is, indeed, a remarkably nice story, and we commend it to those for whom it was written—not to political economists, not to advocates of woman's right, but to plain, orderly young people, who like domestic annals of a stirring period, and whose notions of amusement stop far short of murder or of manslaughter.

*Drawing-Room Plays and Parlor Pantomimes.* Collected by CLEMENT SCOTT. London: Stanley Rivers and Co.

These little pieces are collected by the editor from Messrs. E. L. Blanchard, W. S. Gilbert, J. Palgrave Simpson, Tom Hood, Charles Smith Cheltenham, R. Kece, J. C. Brough, Sidney Daryl, J. A. Sterry, Arthur Sketchley, T. Archer, Alfred Thompson, the Editor, and an anonymous writer or two. In a good thick volume like this there must be plenty that might receive specific praise, as well as something that might in strict justice be questioned. But the labour of pointing at either in so heterogeneous a book would be excessive, and the upshot invidious. It is enough to say that this is a collection of light parlor plays, full of life and gentle nonsense, and eminently fit for private acting where the resources at command are not very large. Why is it that private theatricals, as they are called, are not more common among people who would be glad to have them introduced into their circle? The question is worth the consideration of those who write toy-pieces of the kind. This collection, at all events, may be warmly commended for variety, animation, and easy adaptability to ordinary conditions.

One criticism only we will make. The word "duologue" is an unjustifiable hybrid, and, strictly speaking, unnecessary, while we have the correctly-formed word "dialogue." But the latter is often used so laxly that the new combination may well seem as if it were necessary in order to express the exact meaning.

The "imprint" of the book is rather curious:—"Stanley Rivers and Co., Publishers of Scientific Amusements and Pastimes of Society." The frontispiece, by Mr. Alfred Thompson, deserves a word of admiration.

*The Church under the Tudors.* With an Introductory Chapter on the Origin of the Connection between Church and State. By BURHAM DUNLOP, M.R.I.A. Author of "The Philosophy of the Bath," &c. London and Dublin: Moffatt and Co.

Some columns might be written of anecdotes concerning persons who are dissatisfied with everything; and on such an occasion thorough prominence should be given to Mr. Dunlop. His annoyance is so great that he cannot properly explain the cause of it. It is difficult to make out if he be Catholic or Protestant; for the Pope, the King, or the People. But, we may suspect, for the people. He takes up much of Mr. Froude's notion, but in a far more severe spirit. Properly enough, he sees the strangeness of the English, who, of all Europe, had been the most docile towards the Pontiff, suddenly throwing them off altogether; and he no more believes in Henry the Eighth's sincerity in the Reformation than we do in his private morality. As for Henry of Richmond, the nation owes him nothing in connection with Church or with State, for all the liberties obtained were paid for in ready hard cash. The Second Tudor only wanted the Pope's power—and took it! Elizabeth was of a thorough pattern with her father, though not quite so fond of marriage. Edward need not be mentioned. Mary, Mr. Dunlop seems to think, was not half so black as she has been painted—at least in comparison with others of her family who have come off at best with blurred whitewashing. The burnings at Smithfield under Mary are described as 277, ranging from "five Bishops" to "nine virgins, two boys, two infants." "Such a destruction of human life, on account merely of nonconformity with a State creed, betokens a barbarous policy, impossible to palliate; but while we justly and severely condemn a policy that made Mary's reign infamous, and her name odious to posterity, let us not forget that her Catholicism, with all its ferocity, was not by any means so bloody—so destructive of human life and so prolific in human misery, as the so-called Protestantism which so disastrously swayed the ecclesiastical policy of succeeding reigns." But, we would submit, that in the long reigns of Henry and Elizabeth, and, indeed, a little later, neither Catholics, Protestants, nor Dissenters in general, were burned at the rate of 277 in four years, as they were in Mary's short time. After taking exception to Mr. Dunlop's book for its violence, it is only fair to commend it for the great research and earnestness which it displays throughout.

**THE UNIVERSITY BOAT-RACE.**—It is stated that there is no doubt that the Oxford and Cambridge boat-race will take place this year, although the formal challenge will probably not be sent to Oxford for another ten days or a fortnight. Mr. Goldie, the President of the Cambridge University Boat-Club, is making the necessary arrangements for the preparation of the crew. Cambridge will have the advantage of the advice and assistance of Mr. G. Morrison again this year, but it is doubtful whether he will come into residence as he did last year.



## SKATING FOR LIFE.

In Holland, during winter's frosts skating is still one of the most glorious and easy modes of locomotion. In Northern Germany the ladies and gentlemen learn to skate; and at Berlin the fair *patineurs* may be seen behind framework sledges, by which they hold while they acquire confidence on the ice. The distances travelled by practised skaters, and the speed at which they go, are almost incredible; but perhaps too few of those who go so far and acquire such speed are adepts at the very intricate fancy skating acquired by many mere novices in countries where there is no opportunity for a twenty or thirty miles run. They are active, secure, and alert enough to turn, back, and even leap on the skates, but they are not, perhaps, careful to make a clean outer edge, or to cut intricate figures on the ice. Now, our Engraving, which represents a skate for life, shows how even this apparently mere fancy accomplishment may stand a man in good stead. The event which it records

occurred neither in Germany nor the wolf-lands of Europe, however, but in a wider territory than any of our Old-World forest reaches—that is to say, in the land where skating is a necessary part of education, as well as the great pastime of the iron winters: North-Western America. The story is simple enough. The adventurer was a keen sportsman, and had gone out for a day's shooting, in the usual way, with skates and irons, rifle, wraps, pouch, and provision-wallet. In the bright nights of the season he could return well enough, after making up his bag, and had, in fact, tightened his skate-straps, adjusted his irons, shouldered his luggage, and commenced a gentle, exhilarating glide, when, not far off, he heard sounds that may well have made him quake—the hoarse yell of wolves. An exceptionally hard winter had led some of them to come nearer than usual to the confines of civilisation; and, though it was some relief to find that they only numbered five or six, and so did not form a pack, even a brace of

wolves is too much for one man. There was no time to load and fire, for they were close behind—their red tongues lolling, their greenish eyes gleaming like live sparks. He was over-weighted, and, knowing that he must make a desperate run for it, could not hesitate to sacrifice gun and game-bag. This gave him a start; but he was still encumbered with wraps and coat. By the time he had stripped off these he was red hot, and yet, on the fierce brutes came, almost before he had struck out into a vigorous pace, and distanced them again. It soon became apparent that he could not hope to get such a clear run as to put on a top speed, and so leave them behind; but he was a practised skater, a "dab" at the fancy work acquired on the rinks where people skate for pastime, and learn to be elegant and swanlike. His outer-edge and figure skating saved him. On came the wolves full pelt, their hot breath reaching him just as he put on a desperate spurt, when, *whish*, he flew round in a beautiful circle, and the shaggy



SKATING FOR LIFE.

wretches, carried on by their own tremendous impetus, were a long way in front while he went quietly gliding off in a contrary direction. Over and over again did he practise this manoeuvre in smaller circles, till the wolves themselves, baffled, and in their rage snapping and biting at each other, began to flag, and to think that after all they were in chase of the shadow of a man—a hungry dream of human flesh. Round, and round, and round, but still with a cool head, and a clenched hand working nearer and nearer home, until at last, in the clearing of the forest, the baffled pursuers gave up, and with a howl of rage and disappointment, fled into the thickets. It was a temptation to follow them, in turn, and frighten them to death; but he had had enough of it to stiffen him for a week, and so quietly slipped back to his quarters and into bed, glad to know that he had only lost his day's sport and some of his clothes, when his excursion might have cost him so dear.

## THE CONCIERGERIE, PARIS.

We have already published some Engravings representing those alterations in the great public buildings of Paris which are

gradually blotting out the scenes of historical interest and reducing famous localities to the dead-level of modern architecture. In the Palais de Justice—surely the most interesting of the edifices with which the history of France is associated—the Hall of the Lost Footsteps has been remodelled, and its ancient features altogether obliterated; while the new assembly-rooms and law courts, of which we have published Illustrations, are altogether modern. Our Engravings this week represent some of the sole remaining relics of that ancient building, and these are probably doomed to destruction; so that the visitor to the "Conciergerie" will no longer be able vividly to recall the terrible events which made that word a name of fear. It was at the entrance to this place, between the two Gothic turrets on the quay, that the carts waited every morning to convey victims to the guillotine during the Revolution; for the Conciergerie was the prison of those, many of them true patriots, who were condemned by the sanguinary Convention.

To this prison at length Danton, Hebert, and Robespierre were themselves condemned; it was from a cell in this dungeon that Lavalette escaped in his wife's clothes—a cell which has since been used as the room where female prisoners were allowed to see their friends. There is also a cell in which the present Emperor was

confined after the failure of the Boulogne enterprise. He must have had strange dreams there—dreams, perhaps, of the Girondists and the great "salle" called after them, as the place where it is said they partook of their last banquet before going to the scaffold. This room has since been used as a chapel, so that the remembrance of that devoted band of men who went out singing hymns and patriotic songs, and throwing their assignats amongst the crowd, was already somewhat obliterated; but now the place is to be pulled down altogether, or so altered and modernised as to become undistinguishable.

For a long time the dungeon which received Marie Antoinette was divided, the part where she had her bed placed alone remaining. In this spot an altar was raised, at which mass was performed once a year. The history of the Conciergerie is one of the most interesting stories of ancient buildings; as visitors to Paris, however they may admire the improvements and magnificent additions to the public buildings of the French capital, can hardly fail to regret that day by day spots connected with their earliest recollections of its exciting records are disappearing, and to wonder what will be spared by the modern desire for innovation.



The Conciergerie has now acquired a fresh interest from the incarceration within its walls of a member of the Bonaparte family. The turret looking on the Quai d'Horloge, where Prince Pierre is confined, was known in the Middle Ages as the Tower of Caesar. At a later period it took its name from that Montgomery who slew Henri II. of France in a tournament, and who was imprisoned within its walls. There were no windows then looking on the river, and the basement of the building was washed by the waters of the Seine. The populace regarded it with terror, and many legends were current of victims immured for life in its gloomy oubliettes. Some time since it was converted into a residence for the Governor of the Conciergerie. Windows were let into the walls, and some attempts were made to give it an air of comfort. Occasionally, by special favour, prisoners were allowed to reside in it. The ground floor consists of two small rooms and a salon. The latter has been furnished with a tent bedstead, and assigned to the prisoner for his apartment. It was originally a vaulted chamber, so lofty in proportion to its area that it might be said to resemble a well. At present the floor has been raised so that the capitals of the pillars from which the arch of the roof springs are almost level with the ground. Two windows barred with iron look out upon the quay, but their height from the floor and the thickness of the walls prevent the inmate from seeing what passes without. The apartment is furnished in the simplest manner, and the prisoner has to conform in all respects to the regulations of the Conciergerie. The reports of his being served with costly dinners from the first Parisian restaurants, and waited on by servants in livery, are pure pieces of fiction.

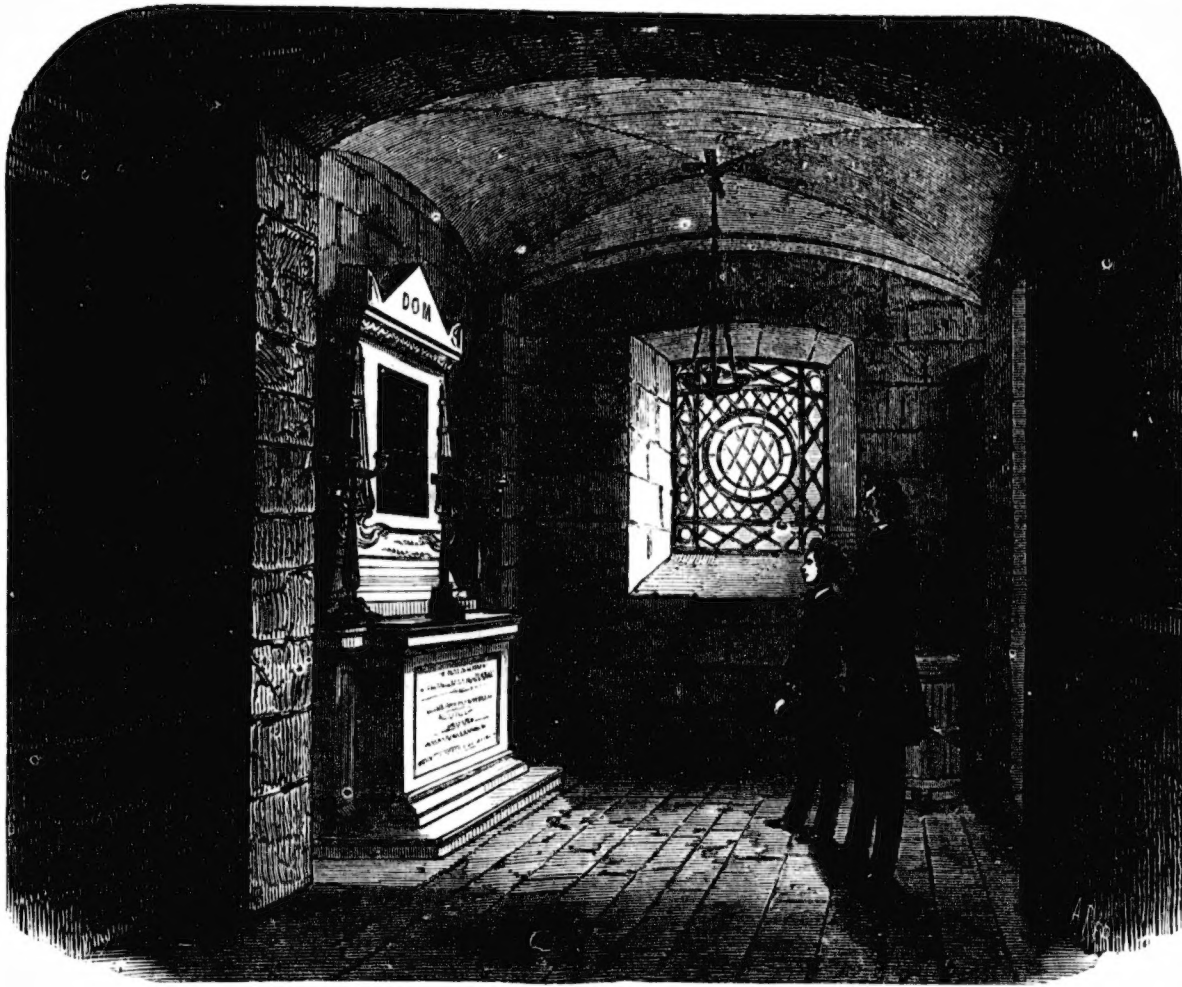
#### THE GUILLOTINE.

The guillotine of the present day is smaller, less clumsy, and more manageable than its prototype of old, still it is the same instrument, and the modifications which it has successively undergone have changed neither the nature of its mechanism nor its general form. It consists of a square-shaped scaffold, 13 ft. long by about 12 ft. 6 in. wide, supported on four posts, 6 ft. in height, and reached by a flight of ten steps. This scaffold is railed in on all sides, with an open balustrade, and at two thirds of its length

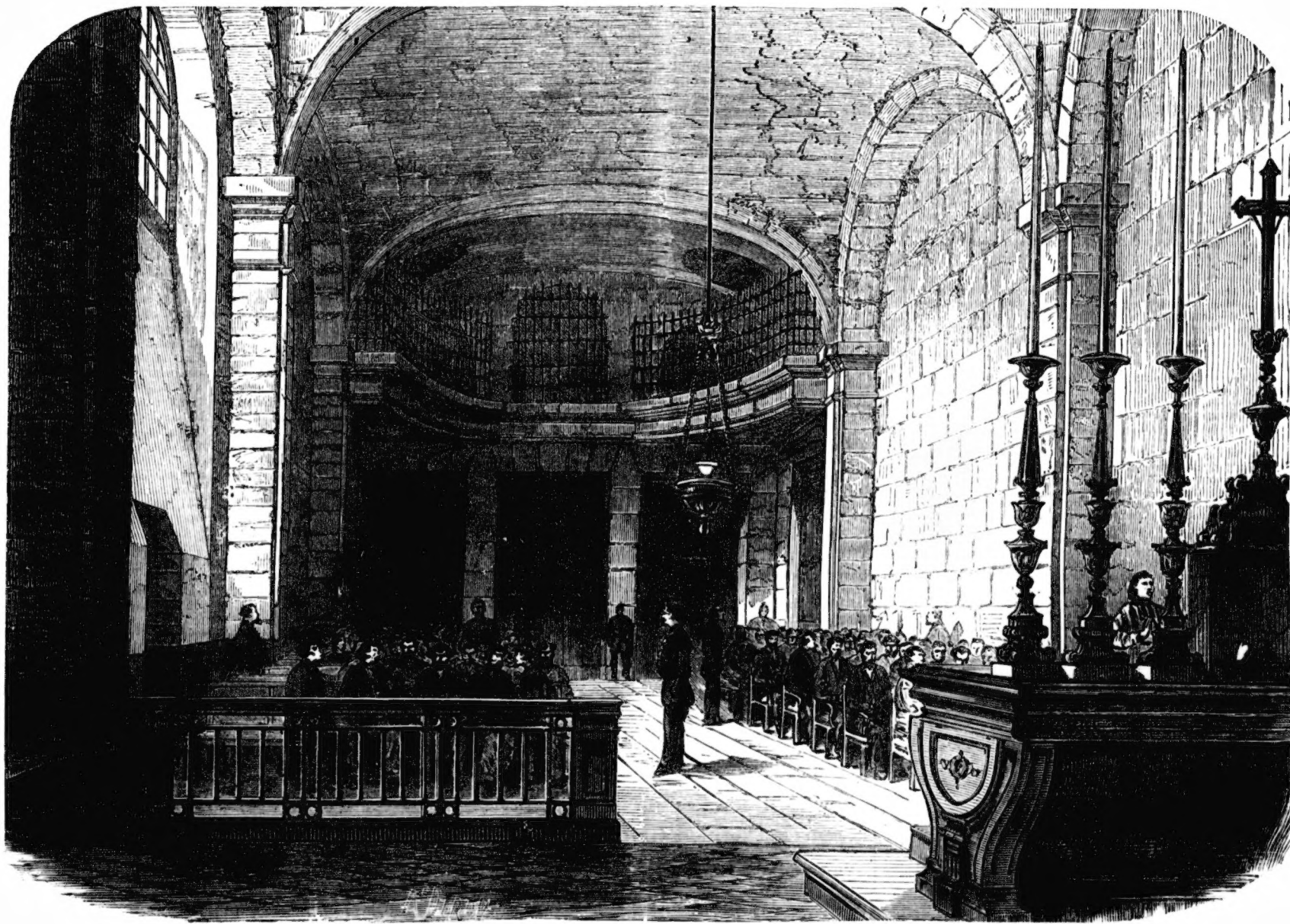
are fixed two upright parallel posts, surmounted by a cross-beam, which goes by the name of the "chapeau." They are 13 ft. high, and have a space of 15 in. between them. The knife, which is attached to the chapeau, is composed of a triangular blade of steel, fixed by means of three iron pins into a leaden haft, called the "mouton," which gives it great weight. This mouton is nearly 14 in. broad, and the blade at its greatest width hardly a foot. At rather more than 3 ft. above the platform are two planks, placed vertically one over the other, and with a semicircular portion cut out of each, so that when they are brought together the opening has the appearance of a full moon. These are known as the "lunette." The lower plank is fastened to the upright posts, while the upper one, sliding in lateral grooves, can be raised or lowered at will. Between the posts and the staircase is the "bascule,"

and set the knife free. This latter, sliding through the open space, is accelerated in its descent by the mass of lead that surmounts it, and falls with dreadful rapidity, which is, moreover, increased by the action of polished steel rollers running in copper grooves fixed inside the upright posts. In its fall it just shaves the surface of the lunette, and is finally stopped by two springs covered with discs of india-rubber, which deaden the shock and prevent noise. The reader will now comprehend with what simplicity and security the guillotine accomplishes its terrible work. The criminal, having mounted the scaffold, finds himself in front of the vertical bascule, which extends from just above his ankles to the middle of his breast; and facing him also is the lunette, with its movable portion raised. The executioner pushes the bascule, which falls into the horizontal

a narrow piece of board, which when at rest is vertical, but which a mere touch will bring into a horizontal position. In falling it comes on to a solidly-supported table, longer than itself, and extending right up to the lunette. The bascule, furnished with castors, rolls along this table, and, by a rapid action, brings the neck of the criminal, who is fastened to it, on to the lower half circle, so as to secure it there. To the right of the bascule, and attached to it by hinges, is an inclined plane, placed so as to rest against the side of an enormous wicker basket, lined with zinc, and filled with sawdust. Underneath the bascule and the lunette is a trough, of oblong shape; and in front of the upright posts is an apparatus which secures the head of the criminal and prevents it from rolling on to the platform should it fall from the hands of the assistant charged to hold it. The entire machine, together with its various accessories, is painted a disagreeable deep blood-red colour. The bascule is provided with a double leather strap and buckles, in order to prevent any resistance on the part of the criminal; but this is rarely if ever used. The upper semicircle falls rapidly by means of a very simple piece of mechanism put in action by a button which it is only necessary to press. The knife is attached to the chapeau by a kind of claw, shaped like the figure 8, the lower part of which opens when the upper closes. A cord hanging near to the button already noticed acts upon a lever, which, bringing the upper portions of the claw together, compels the lower to separate



THE CONCIERGERIE, PARIS: DUNGEON OF MARIE ANTOINETTE.



THE HALL OF THE GIRONDISTS IN THE CONCIERGERIE, PARIS.



position, and then pushes it along the table; the head of the victim seems, as it were, to throw itself into the semicircular opening of the lunette, and an assistant immediately seizes hold of the hair. Two things now remain to be done—one is to press the button which acts upon the mechanism of the upper portion of the lunette, causing it to fall and secure the head of the criminal, the other is to set loose the knife which is to cut the head off. On decapitation taking place, the head is thrown into the basket, whilst the executioner, by a single motion, slides the body down the inclined plane. The rapidity of the action is almost inconceivable, and death is, as a matter of course, instantaneous. The oblique blade, made enormously heavy by its leaden haft, acts simultaneously by its shape, its weight, and its cutting power. The fall, mathematically calculated, occupies three quarters of a second.

The respective parts played by the executioner's assistants are settled in advance. One of them seizes hold of the head, the other raises the bascule from the bottom and weighs down the legs of the criminal, whilst the executioner hastens on the *démolition*. These combined movements, all differing one from the other, are accomplished by three individuals with a precision and a simultaneousness that prevents the smallest hitch from occurring.

A COMPROMISE has been entered into in the action of "Saurin v. Starr and Kennedy," which was lately before the Court of Queen's Bench on a motion for a new trial. Miss Saurin is to receive the £300 which she took as a dowry to the convent; and the costs, which are very heavy, are to be divided.

ROBBERY OF PLATE AT THE TOWN RESIDENCE OF EARL RUSSELL.—Last week two young men, named Edwin Curtis Steele and Thomas Mortimer, who said they belonged to London, were brought up at the Liverpool Police Court, charged on suspicion of having been concerned in the late extensive robbery of plate at the town residence of Mr. Motley, the American Ambassador. Some days since they offered in pledge to a Mr. Cohen, of that town, a statuette of "Victory," which had evidently been purposely mutilated, and which, with its frame, was of solid silver, and of considerable value. Their account as to possession not being satisfactory, they were given in custody, it being then thought that the statuette had been stolen from the residence of Mr. Motley. Since the remand the police had ascertained that it was part of the proceeds of a robbery at the town residence of Earl Russell, which took place on the 7th inst., during the absence of his Lordship and family. The officers also found in the place other articles which had no doubt been stolen from his Lordship's residence.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.—We are informed, upon what we believe to be good authority, that it is the intention of Mr. Justice Wiles to resign his office of Judge of the Court of Common Pleas immediately after the next Spring Assizes. Although Mr. Justice Wiles has occupied a seat on the bench for the term of fifteen years, we cannot but think that his resignation is premature. Both as a profound and as a practical lawyer, the learned Judge is not surpassed by any member of the whole Common Law Bench. Moreover, the Common Pleas has scarcely recovered from the loss of two such valuable members as Chief Justice Erle and Sir Edward Williams. Under these circumstances we must express our regret that the retirement of so able a Judge cannot be postponed to some more favourable period, more especially when it is considered that he is still, in years, among the junior members of the bench. *—Law Journal.*

The rumours respecting the proposed reconstruction of the Equity Bench have lately assumed a more definite form. It is now stated that arrangements have been definitely made for the transfer of Lord Romilly to the Court of Appeal, and for providing for the discharge of his present functions without appointing any successor to his present office. Our informants differ *inter se* as to how this is to be effected, and under these circumstances we do not think it expedient to comment on any of the plans suggested. They all involve the extinction of one of the present courts of first instance; and though, from certain very exceptional causes, it is made to appear that this can be done without detriment to the public interests, we are none the more satisfied that this is so. Another rumour we have heard in connection with this question, at which, under ordinary circumstances, we should rejoice—viz., that it is proposed to reconstitute the Court of Appeal so as to make it consist of three permanent Judges (who are always, or ordinarily, to sit together), and to relieve the Lord Chancellor of most of his present judicial duties. This is precisely what we long since advocated. *—Solicitors' Journal.*

LICENSED TRADES.—The system of taxation by means of licenses to carry on certain trades supplies in effect an annual census of the occupations to which it is applied. The return recently issued of the taxes of the last financial year, 1868-9, shows 85,414 publicans in England and Ireland; three years previously the number was 83,159. Nearly half occupy premises rated under £20 a year. The increase of beer-shopkeepers in England and Wales has been more rapid; in the year 1865-6 it was 44,623, and in the year 1868-9 49,130. So also with the keepers of refreshment houses; in 1865-6 they were 5740, and in 1868-9 6407. The spirit retailers in Scotland are returned at 11,704 in 1865-6, 12,622 in 1868-9. The number of persons licensed as dealers in tobacco was 269,819 in 1865-6, and 284,124 in 1868-9. The dealers in tea and coffee increase year by year; in 1865-6 they were 170,294, in 1868-9 184,237, of whom 74,194 paid only the 2s. 6d. duty, their premises being rated under £8 a year; and the other 110,043 paid the 11s. 6d. duty. The (patent, &c.) medicine-vendors of Great Britain are a growing number; in 1865-6 they were 11,520, and in 1868-9 12,271; and the number of stamps required for packets, boxes, &c., of medicine selling for 1s. or more was 7,569,033 in the year 1865-6, and had grown to 8,663,685 in 1868-9. Game certificates were taken by 55,465 persons in the former year, and by 57,124 in the latter year; licenses to deal in game by 2112 and 2287 respectively. In the same period auctioneers increased from 4908 to 5276; appraisers and house-agents from 3751 to 3922. Pawnbrokers were 3724 in 1865-6, and 3918 in 1868-9; their license is £15 in London, and half that sum elsewhere. Papermakers do not greatly multiply; they were 392 in the former year and 408 in the latter. Horse-dealers (not taxed in Ireland) increased from 1083 to 1256; dealers in plate, from 829 to 921. Bankers have decreased in number since the last commercial crisis; they were 1213 in 1865-6, only 1167 in the next year, only 1148 in 1867-8, but in 1868-9 the number recovered to 1172. Attorneys and writers to the signet were 13,475 in 1865-6, and exactly the same number in 1868-9; the number was larger in one and smaller in the other of the two intervening years. In some of these occupations, as in that of maltsters and brewers, the amount of duty varies with the quantity manufactured; in some, as with the publicans, the duty varies with the rateable value of the premises; in some, as with the medicine-vendors, the duty is smallest in the country, larger in boroughs, and largest in London and Edinburgh. Some license duties are commutations of an older tax; for instance, the auctioneers' £10 license is substituted for the duty on every sale by auction. Some license duties produce a very small sum to the public revenue—the licenses of makers of playing-cards being only £14 last year; others produce a very large sum—that on brewers above £550,000, and that on spirit dealers and retailers double that amount.

THE "COUNTESS OF DERWENTWATER" AND HER CLAIMS.—Some farm stock seized a few days ago by Mr. Henry Brown, as bailiff to the "Countess of Derwentwater," and driven away from the farm of Newlands, was publicly sold by auction on Monday morning, at Consett. Mr. John Murray was the auctioneer, and his "ring" was formed in Newmarket-street, Consett, where the people of the neighbourhood assembled in very strong force, the company including a considerable number of butchers and farmers. Mr. Murray addressed the crowd in glowing terms on the "Countess's" prospects of success in her endeavours to recover the Derwentwater estates, dilating with the utmost complacency on the great good she would do in the neighbourhood by circulating the immense revenues in the countryside. He then read a letter he had received from her Ladyship, in which she anticipated the day when they could all visit her at Dilston, in defiance of the representatives of Greenwich Hospital. The conditions having been stipulated—"Ready money" being the most important—the sale proceeded. But before the sale of the first lot had been completed, a protest, signed by Mr. C. G. Grey, was placed in the hands of the auctioneer. It gave him notice that the sale of cattle and other goods and chattels, belonging to the Commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom, which had been seized on Newlands South Farm, would be illegal and would give no right or title to any purchaser at such sale. Regardless of this interdiction, however, the sale was recommenced with the biddings for Lot 1, an old trap, which was knocked down for £2 17s. 6d. There were in all eighteen lots, the most valuable being Lot 17, a chestnut mare, which was sold to Mr. W. Taylor, Consett, for £25 10s. The other principal purchasers were Mr. George Harrison, Consett; Mr. John Towns, Consett; Mr. R. Hodgson, Stanley Burn; and Mr. John Aynsley, Consett. The total amount realised was £193 1s. 6d., and the money for the whole was paid down at the time, agreeably to the conditions. At the conclusion of the business, three cheers were given for the "Countess," and a barrel of ale was distributed among the bystanders. A strong force of police was present in the neighbourhood from all the police divisions in the county of Northumberland, under the command of Superintendents Woakey, Cocks, Stephenson, and Barker, numbering in all about seventy-five men. The mob moved, shortly after mid-day, towards South Newlands Farm, accompanied by Mr. Brown and Mr. Murray, with the intention of selling the remaining portion of stock, implements, &c., on the farm. They came into collision with the bluecoats; but the latter soon got the mastery, and eventually, after one of the most exciting scenes ever witnessed in the north, the crowd dispersed. In the evening a dinner was provided at the Railway Hotel, Consett, and was partaken of by Mr. Brown, Mr. Murray, and a number of their "chief supporters."

## MUSIC.

THE Sacred Harmonic Society gave a magnificent performance of "The Creation" yesterday week, and Haydn's popular oratorio once more crowded Exeter Hall from end to end. There is nothing to wonder at in this attractiveness. Melody has been called "the soul of music," and, if the term be correct, then "The Creation" is full of soul. Its themes go straight to the public heart, and, whatever the case may be with cultivated amateurs, the masses will always flock to hear Haydn's tuneful work. Madame Sherrington, Mr. Vernon Rigby, and Mr. Santley were the soloists, and each was loudly applauded. The airs in "The Creation" are well adapted to Madame Sherrington's style, and she made a good effect throughout. Mr. Vernon Rigby's success with "In native worth" was hardly what might have been looked for; but Mr. Santley repeated to the full his old triumphs in the music of Raphael and Adam. All the choruses were superbly given; the most effective, of course, being "The heavens are telling." Sir Michael Costa conducted as usual. About the Society's performance of "Elijah," last night, we must speak in our next.

Madame Sainton-Dolby's second concert in St. James's Hall, also given yesterday week, was a success equal to the first. We need not recapitulate the names of all the songs and all the singers; but it must be mentioned that three ballads by Madame Sainton were introduced for the first time. Of these, "Marjorie's Almanac," sung by Miss Edith Wynne, and "The Village Bridge," sung by Mr. Lewis Thomas, were recognised as excellent examples of the composer's skill. Madame Sainton, of course, took a prominent part in the evening's doings, and was invariably well received. The solo instrumentalists were Miss Agnes Zimmermann and Signor Piatti. Miss Zimmermann played an arrangement, by herself, of Handel's second organ concerto, and one of Taubert's solos. On his part, Signor Piatti gave a fantasia on Scotch airs, and joined the lady in a sonata duo by Mendelssohn. How each gratified the audience can readily be imagined. Mr. Barnby's choir was again present, and again contributed much to the success of the concert. A performance of Mendelssohn's psalm, "Judge me, O God," was specially remarkable for excellence.

After a little cessation in favour of Christmas revelry, the Crystal Palace concerts were resumed last Saturday, with an attractive programme. Mr. Manns had got his band into excellent order, and very little was wanting in its performance of the "Coriolan" and "Euryanthe" overtures. Still less was there to complain of with reference to Mendelssohn's "Scotch" symphony. Our musical readers know all these works, and a description of them would be as a twice-told tale. Enough that they were heard with delight, and that the symphony especially drew forth the most enthusiastic applause. An interesting feature was the appearance of Arthur and Charles Le Jeune—two lads whose remarkable skill as organists has often been the theme of more than common eulogy. The elder played Mendelssohn's fourth organ sonata; and the younger (a mere child, in knickerbockers) Bach's prelude in E flat, with the "St. Anne's" fugue. Neither of these works is easy, yet both were played with a precision, a clearness, and a fluency which would have done honour to ever so experienced a performer. We are not sure that they were given equally well; the advantage being, if anything, on the side of the younger brother, whose execution of Bach's intricate fugue was astonishing. Both the lads were heartily applauded; and nobody could say their reward had not been fairly earned. Mr. Santley appeared as vocalist, and sang the drinking-song of Caspar from "Der Freischütz;" Sullivan's scena, "I wish to tune my quivering lyre;" and Molloy's "Vagabond." There was a very large audience.

The second Saturday evening concert in Exeter Hall went off very well indeed, the room being crowded, and the programme excellent. We are glad to notice that Mr. Wood has withdrawn dance music from his scheme; so that there is now nothing in it to which we cannot heartily wish success. The director has made a capital start towards supplying London with cheap orchestral concerts; and it is to be hoped, on all accounts, that he will persevere long enough to have his enterprise firmly established. Saturday's concert began with the ever welcome overture to "Der Freischütz," given under Mr. Henry Leslie's direction, so as to elicit a demand for an encore. After it came a concerto for violin, composed by Ferdinand David, and played by Herr Wilhelmj, an artist who made a very favourable impression in London three years ago. The concerto itself was of no interest whatever, except as it served to show the artist's executive power. This it did efficiently, and Herr Wilhelmj fairly won a triumph. He has extraordinary facility, his manipulation of the instrument enabling him to overcome every difficulty, while his tone is exceedingly sweet and pure. Herr Wilhelmj afterwards played Ernst's "Elegie," in which his expression was so good that an encore was insisted on and granted. There is no doubt that this artist will be a great attraction at future concerts. The symphony was Mozart's in G minor, one of three great works of the kind written in about as many months. The power of this charming composition has been tested a thousand times, and did not fail with the Exeter Hall audience. It was both interesting and encouraging to note the rapt attention with which every movement was heard from beginning to end and the applause which followed its conclusion. We are progressing indeed when a popular gathering welcomes the leading instrumental works of our greatest masters. Madame Sinico, Mr. Sims Reeves, and Signor Foli supplied the vocal music. Mr. Reeves sang in his best style throughout, and made a genuine sensation with "Adelaide," Macfarren's "Guiding Star," and "Tom Bowling." A determined attempt to enforce the second was successfully resisted, but not till after a prolonged struggle.

At the last Monday Popular Concert the programme was headed by the third and last of Beethoven's Rasonousky quartets, in which compositions we see the great master at his greatest. Although Herr Joachim was not present to lead it, the noble work absorbed the attention of all, and was enjoyed as only such a thing can be by Mr. Chappell's audience. Madame Arabella Goddard was again the pianist, and once more she appeared with a novelty in hand. This time our excellent English artist brought forward a sonata in C minor by Joseph Wolf, one of the composers who, like Dussek and Clementi, have suffered undeserved neglect. The work is truly a noble one; original alike in detail and outline—everywhere masterly. It begins with a fugue of the strictest kind, admirably worked out; after which there are three movements in sonata form. We cannot discuss these minutely, but we can safely recommend the entire work to any amateur who desires to extend his knowledge of first-class pianoforte music. The sonata was magnificently played, all its difficulties (and they are great) melting away under the touch of Madame Goddard's vanquishing fingers. Such a performance of such music was alone worth a journey to hear. The second part began with Sterndale Bennett's sonata duo in A major for piano (Madame Goddard) and violoncello (Signor Piatti). Its performance must have revealed to many what a master of chamber music we have among us. Here were clearness of design, grace and beauty of theme, piquancy of detail, and symmetrical development, such as belong only to the greatest works. Yet (will it be believed?) this excellent sonata, though written years ago, was played on Monday for the first time at Mr. Chappell's concerts. Tell it not in Gath, for fear somebody should credit the story. The concert ended with Mozart's clarinet quintet, about which nothing need be said. Mr. Santley was the vocalist.

On Wednesday Mr. Boosey gave his third ballad concert; and on Thursday "The Seasons" was heard at an oratorio concert in St. James's Hall. Of the latter, next week.

VACCINATION.—An important case bearing upon the working of the Vaccination Act of 1867 was decided in the Court of Queen's Bench last Saturday. The question, as stated in a special case from two Huntingdonshire magistrates, was whether a person, having been once convicted of non-compliance of a vaccination order, can be convicted a second time if a doctor certifies that the child's system is unfit to receive the vaccine matter. The magistrates considered that they could continue to convict so long as their order had not been complied with, and the Court held that in this view the local justices were right.

## BERKHAMPSTEAD COMMON.

"SMITH V. BROWNLOW."

THE Master of the Rolls, last week, gave judgment as to the right of Earl Brownlow to inclose Berkhamstead-common, a point which has been in litigation several years. The suit was instituted by the plaintiff on behalf of himself and all other the freehold and copyhold tenants of the manor of Berkhamstead, praying a declaration that they are entitled to the right of pasture and other commonable rights in respect of the tenancy over four pieces of waste of the said manor, and a portion of which the late Earl Brownlow had begun to inclose. The case was argued some time since, and

His Lordship, in delivering judgment, said that, in determining the question before him, an important point was the extent of the manor of Berkhamstead, of which a map purporting to show the extent as alleged by the plaintiff was appended to the bill; while the defendant contended that that plan comprised the whole or the greater portion of two manors—viz., the manor of the borough of Berkhamstead and the manor of the hallmote of North Church. The property prior to 1600 belonged to the Duke of Cornwall, and seemed to have originated in a grant by Edward III. to Edward, Prince of Wales, of the honour of Berkhamstead, which included the manor of Swanborne, Bucks; the manor of Blaxley, Northampton; and the manor of Aldbury, Herts. It included, also, according to the old grant, the borough of Berkhamstead and the manor of the hallmote of North Church, and that there were only two separate and distinct manors. The plaintiff, on the contrary, contended that these two constituted the manor of Berkhamstead, and that the commonable rights of the tenants of both divisions extended indiscriminately over the whole waste, and that the waste never was separated or defined as belonging partly to one and partly to the other district. His Lordship then commented on the evidence, saying—On the part of the plaintiff it is shown that there is only one book containing the court rolls for both. On the part of the defendant, in answer, it was proved that, though there was only the one book containing court rolls, the court roll entered in the book stated the manor to be a portion of the honour of Berkhamstead, and that the book included entries for the other three manors—viz., Aldbury, Blaxley, and Swanborne, besides those in question in this case; the result was that from 1661 to 1790 one book contained the entries for all five manors; and that from 1790 to 1862 one book contained the entries for the manor of Berkhamstead alone, and one book contained the entries for the hallmote of North Church, but that neither book contained any entries for the other manors. In 1862 the property was conveyed to Lord Brownlow by the description of the two manors—viz., of the borough of Berkhamstead and of the hallmote of North Church. In 1845, when the plaintiff was admitted, he was so as a tenant of Berkhamstead, and subsequently as a tenant of the hallmote of North Church. From 1790 to 1862 separate books were kept for each of the five manors constituting the honour of Berkhamstead. At the same time, said his Lordship, the evidence is very strong to show that the manor of Berkhamstead comprised the whole of what is referred to as the hallmote of North Church. In 1607 a survey was made, by the direction of the Crown, of the court and manor of Berkhamstead, under the presidency of Sir James Doderidge, the reputed author of Sheppard's "Touchstone." This survey laid down the boundaries of the manor very clearly, and they include the whole of what is called the hallmote of North Church. It stated that freehold tenants of the manor held 3137 acres, and copyhold tenants 650 acres. The circumference was about eleven miles, and the survey distinctly pointed out the exact boundaries, including the four pieces of waste in question in this case. The accuracy of the survey had never been questioned. Its admissibility as evidence had, indeed, been contested; but though the commission on which it was founded had not been produced, his Lordship thought it was still evidence, and very weighty too. In October, 1616, another survey was made by the Duke of Cornwall. The court for the borough of Berkhamstead was held in the town itself. The court for the hallmote of North Church was held in the Castle of Berkhamstead. If the accuracy of the defendant's contention be admitted, it involved this dilemma—that either the court for the hallmote of North Church was held in a place not within the manor, or else that the Castle of Berkhamstead did not lie within the manor of Berkhamstead. In either case an anomalous circumstance arises, which the fact of the five manors belonging to Berkhamstead did not remove, because they are not all held in the same place. Not only were all the entries made in the same book of rolls, but the tenants of each division were constantly cited to both courts. His Lordship thought, in considering the rights of the tenants, whether united or severed, the evidence was strong that the commonable rights of the tenants were never severed or considered as capable of being treated apart from each other. On this the disputes relating to inclosing and approving by the lord of parts of the waste were important. The first of those arose in 1618. This was an arrangement between the Prince, the Duke of Cornwall, on one side, and the tenants of the manor on the other, in order to settle what portion of the waste might be inclosed for the benefit of the lord, leaving sufficient for the tenants of the manor who had rights of common over the waste. No distinction was then made between the tenants of the borough of Berkhamstead and the tenants of the hallmote of North Church, and they were treated as having equal rights as tenants of one manor. Finally, it was settled that 300 acres might be approved by the lord, and that sufficient would be left for the commonable rights of the tenants over the remainder of the waste, without any separation of the waste or any attribution of any part of it to the borough or to the hallmote. The tenants of North Church make common case with those of the borough. In 1631 an attempt, which was continued till 1642, was made on behalf of the Duke of Cornwall to approve 400 additional acres of waste, not as belonging to two manors, but to one manor. This attempt, however, was unsuccessful. In the surveys, too, of 1650 and 1653 no distinct manors of the borough and of the hallmote are to be found. A subsequent attempt (1649 to 1654), as to the 400 acres, was also unsuccessful. His Lordship then noticed the Acts of Council (May 19, 1618, to Jan. 29, 1619), the Commission, and the Articles of Aug. 14, 1618, and the Warrant, February, 1619, as showing the carelessness of the arrangement, as to approving the 300 acres, and described the warrant of November, 1630, to F. Wythered, and the summons, in the same month, to the commoners to attend, and the return of the Commissioner which brought the proceedings to a close, the 400 acres being leased to Jane Murray. Other efforts were made to inclose 400 more acres, which were successfully resisted by the commoners during the reign of Charles I. and the Protectorate of Cromwell. The late Earl Brownlow had attempted to inclose these acres, and was forcibly resisted by the plaintiffs, and in this state of things his Lordship thought the burden of proof that the late Earl was entitled to make the encroachment, and the present Earl to support it, lay on the latter. His Lordship thought that, though the two manors were for some purposes distinct, yet, as regarded the waste for the purpose of commonable right, they together formed one manor of Berkhamstead, the tenants of which, whether of Berkhamstead or the hallmote, had the same rights. No waste had been or could be defined as belonging to either manor separately. Respecting the rights themselves, the evidence showed that they included almost every commonable right, except those to estovers and recreation or pasture on the waste, as to which the plaintiff had given no evidence. His Lordship added that the *ricid* *roce* evidence confirmed the documentary, and was, in his opinion, conclusive. Noticing the objections raised to the frame of the bill, his Lordship thought the plaintiff, who was both a freeholder and a copyholder, was entitled to sue on behalf of the freeholders and copyholders of the manor, and that he had established the common right of herbage, pannage, and the cutting of furze and gorse. It remained for the lord to show that he was entitled to



approve, and that sufficient was left for the commonable rights of the tenants. This he had neither done nor attempted to do; in fact, the attempt made by the late Earl was only a renewal of the attempts of 1638 and 1642, which did not conclude till 1654. The lands then sought to be approved were the identical lands which the defendant sought to inclose now, and there was as little justification at the one period as the other. The case was not one calling for further investigation, as was the Hampstead case. The decree would be in the terms of the prayer of the first part of the bill, omitting the estovers and the right to recreation, and there would be a perpetual injunction restraining the defendant from disturbing or interfering with the rights of the plaintiff and the other tenants of the manor. The defendant to pay the costs.

Sir R. Palmer, Mr. J. Williams, and Mr. Whately were for the plaintiff; and Sir R. Bagallay, Mr. C. Hall, and Mr. Darby for the defendant.

#### BREACH OF PROMISE AND FAMILY FEUDS.

THE case of "M. Lauren v. Austin," for breach of promise of marriage, was tried in the Bail Court last Saturday, before Mr. Justice Blackburn and a jury. The promise could not be substantially denied, and the only question was the assessment of damages. Mr. D. Seymour, Q.C., and Mr. T. Chitty appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. M. Chambers, Q.C., for the defendant.

The plaintiff, who is about twenty-six years of age, resides with her mother, a widow, in Canonbury-square; and the defendant, who has just completed his twenty-fourth year, is a clerk at Copstock and Moore's, with a present salary of £100 a year, but lives with his father, who is a merchant in the City, at Highbury-grove. About eleven or twelve years ago the eldest brother of the defendant married an elder sister of the plaintiff; but the marriage being totally disapproved of by the defendant's family, they had refused to recognise the plaintiff or her mother. Some acquaintance, however, was kept up between certain of the junior members, and in that way the defendant was introduced to the house in Canonbury-square. It appeared also that an elder brother of the defendant (Albert Austin), when quite a boy, committed suicide because he was thwarted in his love of the present plaintiff. At that time she was sixteen years of age. The defendant definitely proposed for the plaintiff upon Good Friday in 1868, at which time he had a salary of £80 a year; but the plaintiff said it was agreed the marriage was not to come off until a reasonable time had expired. Both the plaintiff and her mother were aware from past experience of the desperate opposition which the marriage would encounter at the hands of the defendant's family; but he wrote that he was independent of them, and would act in spite of them. He therefore was allowed to take her to Margate, to the Crystal Palace, and also to take a pew for her at Newington church, and to make her a present of a piano worth £45. The piano was, however, subsequently seized under a county-court process, in the plaintiff's house, at the suit of the seller. The plaintiff had been a governess, but she said she ceased to be so after the engagement, from an illness caused by a fright which the defendant accidentally gave her. Although apparently overwhelmed with grief, her sobs resounding throughout the court, the plaintiff gave her evidence in a very decided tone. Ultimately, after the engagement had lasted about fifteen months, the defendant wrote the following letter to the plaintiff's mother, breaking it off:—"Mrs. M. Lauren—Madame.—After due consideration, I think that it will be best that my engagement with Louisa had better be broken off. You will be surprised at my saying so, but it is now impossible for me to live at home and visit at your house. It is more than I can stand, going home of an evening and having to go through what I do; and, as we cannot be married at present, it will be the best as I say. It is very certain I cannot do without help from my father, and he will not help me at all if I persist in going against his wish, but will do nothing less than disown me. It is quite absurd me thinking to do by myself, as it might be years before I was in a position to call myself my own master, and it would be useless attempting any longer to bring matters round with my relations." The defendant further said he ought to be ashamed of himself, and concluded:—"I quite expected to be in some position by now, but have found out that getting on is not near so fast or easy as expected, and that without help I can do nothing at all of myself." Mr. Chambers, in his cross-examination, asked how old she was, and she said she was six-and-twenty. Pressed as to whether she was not eight-and-twenty, she refused to answer, and began to cry very much. Mr. Justice Blackburn: You must try and command yourself, otherwise the jury may think you are only acting. Plaintiff: I am not acting. I was only a child when Albert paid attention to me. Mr. Chambers, in his address to the jury, admitted that it was altogether impossible for him to deny that a promise had been made, but contended that by its not being kept the plaintiff had been saved from a life of misery and poverty. In fact, she had gained much; she had lost nothing. He strongly denounced the conduct of the plaintiff's mother in permitting such an engagement to be entered into after all the experience she had had of her other daughter's marriage into the defendant's family, and knowing how dependent her son-in-law was upon his father for his means of living. Mr. Justice Blackburn, having expressed his general antipathy to this form of action, and more especially so since the recent change in the law respecting the admission of the evidence of the parties, said it was simply a question how much a foolish, reckless young man should pay for an exceedingly ill-advised contract. There was no doubt of the contract—there was equally no doubt of its imprudence. Both parties were aware that the defendant's parents were strongly opposed to the match. However, that was to be considered in the assessment of the damages. It could not be pleaded in answer to the breach of contract. Let the jury exercise their common sense in estimating the plaintiff's loss, bearing in mind that the defendant's father could not be expected to pay the damages. They saw the plaintiff's condition in the witness-box—that she was ill, perhaps that she was

too ill: the jury were the judges. For himself, he could not help saying there was something exceedingly repugnant in an attempt to purchase damages by an exhibition of feeling.

After a short retirement the jury awarded £75 damages.

#### POLICE.

A NOTORIOUS HOUSEBREAKER.—Thomas Leathers was charged at Clerkenwell, on Monday, with being concerned, with others not in custody, in stealing from the dwelling-house of Mrs. Grant, 55, Arthur-road, Islington, a silver watch, one brooch, two velvet jackets, three shawls, and other articles, on the 14th inst. On Sunday evening Detective-Constable Witham, of the Y division, apprehended the prisoner on a charge of loitering with intent to commit a felony. On searching him he found a brooch with some of the stones knocked out; and, as they corresponded with one that had been stolen from 55, Arthur-road, the party who had been robbed was fetched, and she at once identified it as her property. In that case the house had been entered from the first-floor back. The garden of the house abuts on a field, and the thieves had taken a ladder from there, and, placing it against the house, had thus gained access. They had turned over the drawers in two or three rooms, and taken away a great many things. Police Sergeant Marsh, 5 Y, was communicated with, and on making a search he found in a field a box containing some trinkets, which were identified by the complainant. In the field the sergeant found some footmarks, and these he carefully covered. On taking off the prisoner's boots, and comparing them with the marks in the field, he found them to correspond exactly. It was stated by Witham that there were no less than fourteen previous convictions against the prisoner, and that he had been a thief from childhood. The prisoner, who denied that he had anything to do with the charge of housebreaking, was committed for trial.

A MISCHIEVOUS CAD.—At Clerkenwell, last Saturday, George Tiller, a contractor, of West-green, Tottenham, was summoned before Mr. Barker to answer a charge made against him by Edward Thomas Hall, a cab proprietor, of having unlawfully and wilfully defaced the inside of a hackney carriage, the property of the said Edward Hall. The complainant stated that he lived at 5, Old Wellington-street, Holloway, and that on Dec. 28 last the defendant, who was the worse for liquor, asked him what he would take him to West-green for. Witness said for 3s., and the prisoner said he would not pay more than 1s. 6d. Witness still persisted in charging 3s., and, as the defendant would not give it, was about to move on, when the defendant jumped into the cab and said he would have to take him for 1s. 6d. Witness called a policeman, and succeeded in getting the defendant out of the cab, when he paid the 3s., and said that when he got to the end of the journey he would give witness a good hiding. Witness asked a man to ride on the driver's box with him, and then drove away. When he got to West-green the prisoner alighted and asked witness to shake hands with him. Witness refused to do so, and then the prisoner told him that he had got some "Government stripes" for his trouble. Witness did not know what he meant, but when he got to the Holloway-road, he looked into his cab and found that the off-side quarter panel lining had been pulled down from the roof, and had been cut in seven places. The near-side lining was also cut in two or three places, and the back cushion was pulled off altogether. Constable Rabery, 51 Y, deposed that he was called to the defendant on the night in question, and when he opened the door the defendant alighted on the other side. Witness then looked in the cab, and was quite certain that the cab was not then cut about in the way described. Mr. Barker considered this to be a very bad case, and ordered the defendant to pay £3 for the damage done to the cab, 10s. penalty, and the costs, or to go to prison for two months.

ATTEMPT TO MURDER A SWEETHEART.—A telegraph clerk, named Edward Cox, was charged at Marylebone Police Court, on Tuesday, with attempting to murder a young woman named Julia Hughes, whom he had been courting, but with whom he had quarrelled. On the evening of Jan. 10 Cox went to the house in Upper Avenue-road, St. John's-wood, where the girl was in service, and wished her to admit him into the house. She refused, and he then dragged her into the house and cut her throat with a razor. Her screams brought assistance, and Cox ran away. The girl lost a great deal of blood, and is still in a very weak state. Cox was apprehended the same night in Bermondsey, and as he was being conveyed to the police-station in a cab across London Bridge, he said, "If you will allow me to leave the cab I shall not long be two inches above water." On searching him the police found in his pocket a photograph of the prosecutrix, on which she had written "Yours affectionately, Julia;" a lock of her hair, and a bottle of laudanum. He was remanded, the prosecutrix not having been able, from weakness, to complete her evidence.

A SINGULAR CASE OF DECEPTION.—A charge of conspiracy of rather a singular character was investigated last week at the Wandsworth Police Court. One Skeplehorn and his wife were summoned for having conspired to injure a Mr. Ironside, by endeavouring to palm off another person's child as his own. In August, 1867, complainant received information that his wife had been safely delivered of a daughter, and he continued to rear the child so presented to him for about eighteen months, when his suspicions were aroused, and from subsequent inquiries it was discovered that the child belonged to one Fanny Wood, from whom complainant's wife had adopted it. Mrs. Skeplehorn acting as nurse. The defendants were committed for trial.

INSANITY NO SICKNESS.—At Lambeth, on Tuesday, Mr. Murphy said he wished to have his Worship's advice upon a very important point, having reference to a member of a friendly society who had become a lunatic, and at present confine-

in Brookwood Asylum. The unfortunate man had been a member of the society several years, and regularly paid up his contributions. On this calamity overtaking him, and which was caused by an attack of epilepsy, application was made by his friends for the usual sick allowance; but this was declined by the society on the ground that, according to Mr. Tidd Pratt's ruling and the decision of the Court of Queen's Bench, a lunatic was not in the meaning of the Act "a sick person;" and it was further intimated that should any money be paid to the friends it would be tantamount to a misappropriation of the funds, and would have to be refunded by the officers. He (Mr. Murphy) believed that lunacy was not sickness with regard to the poor law, but did not think it applied to friendly societies. He would therefore like to have his Worship's opinion on the matter, which he considered one of great importance to thousands of the working classes. Mr. Elliott said no doubt it was a highly important matter, and required looking into.

SHOCKING MURDER.—A murder of revolting atrocity was committed, last Saturday morning, in Finsbury-square. It appears that a Swiss porter, named Spinas, at a private hotel, whose duty it was to remain up all night, admitted, after the remainder of the household had gone to rest, a woman to his room; that he procured wine from the cellars, which they drank together; and that eventually, the inmates being alarmed by a great noise, including a sound of breaking of glass, the woman was found dead, with her head almost beaten to pieces with a loaded candlestick, and the porter covered with blood. He was at once taken into custody, and in the forenoon remanded by the police magistrate at Worship-street. The murdered woman has been identified as one Cecilia Alridge, of Flower-and-Dean-street, Spitalfields. She was about twenty-four years of age. The injuries inflicted by the murderer, according to the post-mortem examination, were of the most shocking character.

MURDEROUS AFFAIR.—On Monday evening, at Notting-hill, a determined attempt was made by a notorious desperado, named Stephen M'Farlane, to stab two constables; and in each case the officer has very narrowly escaped with life. It seems that, about six o'clock, the landlord of the British Queen Inn, Trouse-lane, went to the police station for assistance to enable him to get M'Farlane, who was drunk, out of his house; and Police-Constables J. Stanton and Thomas Hubery were detailed for the duty. When they reached the place, they found the fellow creating a disturbance in the street, and advised him to go home. He left, but soon returned; and a second time he went away, on being requested by the officers so to do. Again he returned, however, and renewed his disorderly behaviour; and the constables were told by Robert Savage that M'Farlane had assaulted him. Failing to induce M'Farlane to cease his riotous conduct, they took him into custody for being drunk and disorderly, and he went quietly enough until the High Bullen was reached—a part of the town where prisoners, whatever their deserts, always find a crowd of sympathisers. There a mob collected in a moment or two, and encouraged the prisoner to acts of violence, which he was not slow to put forth. The whole party went on, however, through the High Bullen—the prisoner tumbling about, and giving his captors as much trouble as possible, and his friends seconding his efforts—into Camp-street, where he became desperate, and managing, as it afterwards appeared, to open a clasp-knife belonging to him, he dealt a succession of rapid blows at the face, breast, and lower parts of the officers. Police-Constable Reilly, who had in the mean time gone to the assistance of Stanton and Hubery, succeeded in getting possession of the knife, sustaining a severe cut on the wrist in the effort. The prisoner was then, with great difficulty, got to the station, and Mr. Liife, surgeon, was sent for. His examination of the men showed that Stanton had received a stab just beneath the left eye, the wound being a quarter of an inch or more in length, and three quarters of an inch deep, and another severe wound on the left hip; and that one of the blows dealt at Hubery had penetrated through his thickly-padded coat, his waistcoat, and his shirt, and entered the flesh between the ribs, just opposite the heart, to the depth of about a quarter of an inch, very narrowly indeed missing the heart itself. The coats of both officers were found to be cut and slashed about the breast in several places, and their cowardly assailant seems to have aimed mainly at the region of the heart. Stanton, whose injuries are of a serious nature, will not be fit for duty for some time to come.

FATAL RESULT OF A QUARREL.—A woman named Thorne was on Tuesday committed for trial by the Barnstable magistrates for causing the death of her child. The husband said he and his wife had disagreed, she having opposed his wish to go to his club meeting. He persisted in going, however, and his wife followed him with their child in her arms. The man, however, ran away from her, and soon afterwards the child was found in the street screaming. It was ascertained to be Mrs. Thorne's child, and it was restored to her at her own home. When asked what made her leave her child in the street she said she did not know. It is supposed she threw the child on the pavement in a fit of anger. A doctor was called in to see the child, as it appeared to be ill, and it died a day or two afterwards. A post-mortem examination was made, and it was found that the skull was fractured in two places, and that the brain had been lacerated by the fractured bone. These injuries were the cause of death. The mother said she put the child down carefully; she did it to tease her husband.

QUEER SCENE IN A COURT OF LAW.—There was another undignified scene on Wednesday at the Middlesex Sessions—a tribunal which has obtained some degree of notoriety for such occurrences. The Court over which Mr. Payne presides was investigating a charge of attempted theft, when the Judge, observing that the counsel were holding a conversation, told them that they would "never get on" if they talked to each other. Mr. Payne further expressed a wish that an Act of Parliament was in existence compelling barristers to "confine themselves to the cases in which they were engaged." Then a juror struck in with the suggestion that the contending

counsel "ought to be fined;" and immediately afterwards roars of laughter were elicited by a barrister asking a man whether he was the mother of a previous witness. The Judge next complained of the unpleasant position which he occupied, for he could not possibly keep order in the court. Finally, on a point of law being raised, Mr. Payne informed the barrister who protested against the decision of the Court that he knew the law before the learned counsel was born. The latter rejoined with the truism, "Age gives us experience, but not always knowledge." These incidents in the administration of justice, which appeared to give intense satisfaction to the unsoaped, who crowded the court, were soon afterwards followed by the acquittal of the prisoner.

LABEL.—Mr. Edwin Shelley Mantz, editor of the *Monthly Illustrated Journal for Hairdressers, Perfumers, and the Fancy Trades*, was summoned before Sir Robert W. Carden, at Guildhall, on Wednesday, for wilfully publishing a malicious and defamatory libel of and concerning Messrs. R. Hovenden and Sons and Mr. F. Hovenden (one of the sons), wholesale perfumers, &c., of 93 and 95, City-road, 5, Great Marlborough-street, and 42, Poland-street, Oxford-street. Mr. Oppenheim prosecuted, and the defendant conducted his own case. Mr. Oppenheim said that he had to prefer a charge against the defendant for having published two most scurrilous libels against the partners of a firm carrying on a large business in the City-road, Great Marlborough-street, and Poland-street. The defendant had been in the employ of the prosecutors at their manufactory in the City-road, and also as the editor of a monthly circular which they published, called the *Hairdressers' Chronicle*. Being dismissed from their service, he published a periodical called the *Monthly Illustrated Journal for Hairdressers, Perfumers, and the Fancy Trades*, and on it was the announcement that it was "edited by Edwin Shelley Mantz, formerly editor of the *Hairdressers' Chronicle*." The learned counsel read the libels. The first was called "Lyrics of the Hour." It was dedicated to Mr. F. Hovenden, and contained four or five libels on the members of the firm of Hovenden and Sons. It described a person who "uttered many a lie," who exhibited "guile and craft," counterfeited good with "hypocritical wile," and styled him the "little tyrant of the hour." The next article was styled the "Ticket of Leave Emporium," and contained a libellous description of the proprietors and of their method of carrying on business. Evidence was then given to connect Mr. Mantz with the revision and correction of the proofs. Mr. Robert Hovenden deposed to his belief that his firm was referred to in the articles in the journal. Mr. Mantz told the Bench that the articles were general, and applied to one firm as much as another. Sir R. W. Carden said it was impossible to read the articles and to say that they did not apply to the prosecutors. Mr. F. Hovenden deposed to his belief that the article "Lyrics of the Hour" referred to himself, the other articles referred to his firm and to himself personally. Mr. Mantz commenced an address, in which he sought to justify what he had written; but on Sir Robert W. Carden suggesting to him that this was not the place for him to set up such a defence, he desisted, but, at the same time, protested that he had written was strictly true. He had not said one word that he could not support by evidence, and he would stand by every word in the journal. He was then fully committed for trial, but admitted to bail in his own recognisances in £50.

#### THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, JAN. 14.

BANKRUPTCIES ANNULLED.—J. BROWN, Hull, cowkeeper. J. C. FENWICK, Middle Shields, attorney.—L. GOUGH, Kingsland-road.

BANKRUPTS.—J. BERNADAT, Leadenhall-street, hairdresser. T. L. BENTLEY, Sevenshaws, doctor of medicine.—W. HAYNER, New-croft, builder.—S. PULITZER, Upper Thames-street, paper agent.—A. J. P. WADMAN, Southend.—D. WRIGHT, Kinawell, miller.—C. ADAMS, Congleton, clock and watch maker and jeweller.—J. ACKROYD, Greetland, woollen manufacturer.—J. BARNES, 10, St. John's-street, Jewry, and four dealers.—B. ASKEW, Great Ponton, builder.—J. BAILEY, Sliden Moor, labourer.—J. BENTLEY, Birmingham, coach spring manufacturer.—A. BIGGIN, Salford, ironmonger.—T. B. BLACKBURN, Mirkfield, bookbinder.—W. S. BOWTH, Birmingham, window-blind maker.—J. BOWER, jun., Pudsey, worsted manufacturer.—W. A. BROWN, Nottingham, wine and spirit merchant.—J. CLAYTON, Beckingham, farmer.—T. COLLIER, Gool, coal merchant.—G. DUCKETT, Blackburn, J. M. COFFING, Lee, Lieutenant.—S. and E. DUTTON and A. W. PAYNE, Armlay, boot and shoe manufacturers.—W. CREDLAND, Huddersfield, varnish manufacturer.—A. ELLIOTT, Lincoln, boot and shoe dealer.—G. ESKLEY, Leeds, linen manufacturer.—W. K. FAIRLEY, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, clerk in holy orders.—E. FEATHER, Keighley, worsted spinner.—J. FIRTH and S. B. BOOTH, Bradford, woolleniers.—W. and T. Y. FREEMAN, Oley, stone agents.—G. GLEDHILL, Leeds, glass manufacturer.—W. GODFREY, Middlesbrough, brewer.—J. GOUCHER, Workop, ironfounder.—S. GUNN, Nottingham, corn factor.—W. GREEN, West Houghton, carrier.—H. T. HAIGH, Huddersfield, jeweller.—J. HAINES, Smeeth, tailor.—J. R. HILL, Armlay.—J. HANMER and R. GREY, Huddersfield, woollen printers.—R. HANCOCK, Dunley Wood, ink-maker.—T. HITCHIN, Huddersfield, screw manufacturer.—W. HARRISON, Clough, farmer.—G. W. HENDERSON, Sheffield, electro-plate manufacturer.—J. HODGSON, Burton, iron and victualler.—A. HOYLE, Huddersfield.—J. JORDEN, Birmingham, merchant.—H. F. and J. J. JOHNS, Leeds, woollen merchants.—J. KELLET, Cleckheaton, blanket manufacturer.—C. H. LANE, Hull, clerk.—E. LAYE and G. GIBSON, Leeds, cloth-finishers.—G. LOID, Bradford, commission agent.—J. M'CALLUM, Nottingham, hosiery manufacturer.—J. M'LEOD, Bradford, woollenier.—T. MASON, Huddersfield, miller.—D. METCALF, Bradford, commercial traveller.—J. MCKIMMON, Huddersfield, builder.—J. MOORE, Pickering, surveyor.—W. MULDYMAN, Birmingham, fruiterer.—J. NEWBOLD, Bradford, grocer.—D. NICHOLLS, Leeds, wool merchant.—K. PENNETT, Bradford, blanket merchant.—G. PITT, glass manufacturer.—G. PEARCE, Wakefield, licensed victualler and publican.—W. PHILLIPS, Wakefield, beer-seller.—H. POTTS, Hull, yeast merchant.—H. PYCOCK, Leeds, joiner.—J. RENTON, Oley, S. ROBINSON, Rugeley, grocer.—D. K. RODGERS, Manchester, merchant.—G. COTT, Bradford, cotton warp merchant.—J. NICHOLLS, sen., J. NICHOLLS, jun., and J. WATSON, Morley and Leeds, cloth manufacturers.—R. SCOTT and T. R. HARRISON, Sunderland, transfusion derr.—W. G. SHAW, Bradford, oil and coal merchant.—W. SHEPHERDSON, Hull, joiner.—W. SHACKLETON, Leeds, cabinet-maker.—H. BAKLOW, Leeds, cloth merchant.—J. H. and W. SMITH, Tyersall, stuff manufacturers.—W. SMITH, Birmingham, furrier.—W. SMITH, Nottingham, braid manufacturer.—W. M. SPENCE, Bradford, miller.—J. SPOOK, jun., Newcastle-upon-Tyne, shipbroker.—J. STEWART, Hull, draper.—E. THOMSON, Staines, journalist.—T. WALKER, Gainsborough, eating-house keeper.—A. WARDE, Sunderland, livery-stable keeper.—J. WHITAKER, Longlight.—E. WILBY, Ousey-common, cloth manufacturer.—A. WOOD, Leeds, glass manufacturer.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—M. MACRAE, Baderree, sheep farmer.—A. RATTAY, Dundee, oil merchant.

TUESDAY, JAN. 15.

BANKRUPTCIES ANNULLED.—J. L. MACKRROW, Hull, fish merchant.—J. MAY, Bristol, beer-seller.—T. RIFFON, Great Grimsby, ship-chandler.

BANKRUPTS.—A. M. CROWHURST, Aldermanbury, importer of fancy goods.—C. H. FRENCH, Radwinter, farmer.—R. JAMES, Manchester, joiner.—J. TREVETT, Peckham, ironmonger.—E. J. REYNOLDS, Liverpool, butcher.—J. REIDAN, Whitechapel, ironmonger.—G. ALLEN, Uttoxeter, auctioneer.—J. C. CUNY, Swindon, silk and cotton dealer.—J. DAVIS, jun., Wolverhampton, grocer.—C. W. GREENWAY, Birmingham, general factor.—S. A. LAKE, Huddersfield.—W. MANFIELD, Birmingham, brick manufacturer.—C. PARKER, Hainly, licensed victualler.—W. ROGERS, Huddersfield, auctioneer.—J. C. ROSS, Leeds, barman.—J. TAYLOR, Syke, warehouseman.—W. THOMPSON, Widenhall.—C. WINKETT, Birmingham, provision-dealer.—J. HYAM, Birmingham, ironfounder.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—J. CUMMING, Edinburgh, photographer.—A. FRASER, Ardrossan, slater.—K. MACKENZIE, Glasgow, merchant.—W. GOLDIE, Dumbarton, mason.—J. GILLIES, New Abbey, wood merchant.—W. BALLYVA, Leith, butcher.—W. BROWN, Maybole, clothier.—A. COWIE, Glasgow, ironfounder.



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